

IMPACT OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

IN

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

AND

SISHU SIKSHA KENDRAS

OF

FIVE DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL

— A REPORT

JALPAIGURI

MALDA

MURSHIDABAD

BANKURA

SOUTH 24 PARGANAS



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**IMPACT OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME
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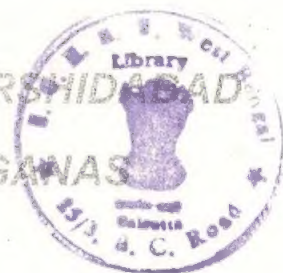
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Report: "IMPACT OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND SISHU SIKSHA KENDRAS OF FIVE DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL"- A survey carried out by SCERT (WB) in 2007-08 with financial assistance from School Education Department, Government of West Bengal [Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME) Component under Mid-Day Meal Scheme].

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We offer our sincerest thanks to all who have contributed to the study and also in the preparation of the report.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

GENESIS OF CURRENT MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a landmark judgment in 1993 in the State of Andhra Pradesh vs. Unnikrishnan case¹ made Elementary Education virtually a Fundamental Right. Consequently, the Indian Parliament adopted the 86th amendment of the constitution in 2002 where free and compulsory elementary education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years came under the chapter of Fundamental Right in the form of Article 21(A).

ARTICLE 21 (A) i.e., Right to Education as per the 86th amendment of the constitution, 2002 reads as follows:

“The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the state may, by law, determine.”

Therefore, it has become obligatory for the states to provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.

Simultaneously, under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1990 to which India is a signatory, Right to Education also includes the Right to Learn in an environment conducive to the dignity of the child.

Provisions under Right to Life such as food, clothing, shelter, and care—all are now legally read under the Right to Education.

In the above context, it may be mentioned that Tamil Nadu was the first state to have started providing cooked meals to children in corporation schools way back in 1923. The programme was introduced on a large scale in the 1960s under the Chief Ministership of Shri K. Kamaraj Nadar. The programme received a major boost in 1982 under the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran. He decided to universalize the programme for all children in Government Primary schools. Later the programme was expanded to cover all children up to class X.

There is an interesting story about how Shri K.Kamaraj Nadar got the idea of a noon meal scheme.



One day while Shri Nadar's convoy was passing through a railway intersection in a small village (now a town) called Cheranmahadevi in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu, his car had to stop. He therefore got out of the car and waited. He saw a few boys tending to their cows and goats. He asked one of them, "What are you doing with the cows? Why didn't you go to school?"

The boy immediately answered, "If I go to school, will you give me food to eat? I can learn only if I eat."

The boy's retort sparked the entire process of introducing and implementing Mid-Day Meal programme.²

Other states like Gujarat started their Mid-Day Meal programmes from 1980, Kerala from 1995 and so did Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in small pockets during this period.

The states found that this programme resulted in greater enrolment, enhanced attendance on daily basis and subsequent retention of more children in schools.³

NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION (NPNSPE – 1995)

Due to the spectacular success of Tamil Nadu's school feeding programme and also due to the over flowing food stocks in the country in the year 1995, the then Indian Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh suggested the setting up of a National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NPNSPE). According to this "Centrally Sponsored Scheme", all children in Government, Local body and Govt. aided primary schools were to be provided with cooked meal / processed food.⁴

Accordingly, Government of India (GOI) provided food grains free of cost and the states were to provide the costs of other ingredients, salaries and infrastructure.⁵

The primary objective behind the implementation of this programme was the boosting of the Universalization of Primary Education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance of students and enhancing the nutritional status of children in the 6-10 age group.

PROVISION OF DRY RATION

However, most states (due to budgetary crunch) instead of providing cooked meal/processed food to its primary school-going children, gave 3 Kilograms of food grains per child per month to children with 80% attendance in school.

SUPREME COURT DIRECTIVES

Six years later on November 28, 2001, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India directed all the States and Union territories to implement the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) by providing every child in every Government



and Government-aided primary schools with cooked Mid-Day Meal instead of dry rations with a minimum content of 300 calories and 8-12 gms of proteins each day of school for a minimum of 200 days in a year. This scheme was to be implemented from June 2002.

The order to actually provide cooked Mid-day Meal in all Government and Government-aided primary school came about in response to a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) on Right to Food initiated by the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL, Rajasthan) in 2001.

The **text** of the order is as follows:

'We direct the State Governments/Union Territories to implement the Mid-Day Meal Scheme by providing every child in every Government and Government-assisted primary school with a prepared Mid-Day Meal with the minimum content of 300 calories and 8-12 gms of protein each day of school for a minimum of 200 days. Those Governments providing dry rations instead of cooked meals must, within three months, start providing cooked meals in all Government and Government-assisted schools in half the districts of the State (in order of poverty), and must within a further period of three months extend the provision of cooked meals to the remaining parts of the state.'⁶

Thus, it became mandatory for State Governments to provide cooked meals instead of dry rations. After some initial delays, more and more states started providing cooked meals to children owing to sustained pressure from the court, the media and the Right to Food campaign.⁷

In May 2004, the new coalition Government at the centre (in its Common Minimum Programme) promised universal provision of cooked meals fully funded by them. This was followed by enhanced financial support to the states for cooking and building sufficient infrastructure. With this additional support, the scheme expanded to cover almost all the children in primary schools in India.⁸

The landmark directive and further follow-up by the Supreme Court has been a major instrument in universalizing the scheme.

It has been reported that in West Bengal, the implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme started with 1100 primary schools in 5 districts viz., Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Paschim Medinipur and Jalpaiguri from January, 2003. By March 31, 2004, a total of 5200 primary schools were brought under the programme.⁹ Thereafter coverage of schools increased gradually and 68,508 schools and SSKs along with an enrolment of 91, 84,070 in nineteen districts could be brought under this Scheme within March 2005. By March, 2007, 69,808 schools with an enrolment of 91, 95,381 could be covered in this State.¹⁰



**NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION
(NPNSPE– 2006)
(MID DAY MEAL SCHEME)**

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

NPNSPE, 2006 seeks to address two of the most pressing problems for the majority of children in India, namely hunger and education by:

- i) Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I-V in Government, Local Body and Govt.-aided schools, and EGS & AIE centres.
- ii) Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.
- iii) Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacation.

TARGET GROUP

All children studying in classes I-V in:

- i) Govt., Local Body and Govt. aided school
- ii) EGS & AIE Centres, SSKs and MSKs run by Panchayats of Rural Development Department.
- iii) All children of class V in upper primary and secondary schools of the district should be brought under cooked Mid-Day Meal Scheme forthwith keeping in view of the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for universalization of the programme

**NORMS OF COOKING COST AND CALORIFIC VALUE & PROTEIN CONTENT OF
MID-DAY MEAL**

| SLN O | ITEMS | RECOMMENDED FOR MDM (IN GRAMS) | COST OF QUALITY RECOMMENDED (IN RS.) | ENERGY CONTENT (IN CALORIES) | PROTEIN CONTENT (IN GRAMS) |
|----------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Food grains (Rice) | 100 | Free of cost | 340 | 8 |
| 2. | Cooking Cost | | | | |
| | i) Pulse | 30 | 0.75 | 105 | 7 |
| | ii) Vegetables a) Leafy b) others | 60 | 0.60 | 30 | 0 |
| | iii) Oil & Fat | 5 | 0.25 | 45 | 0 |
| | iv) Salt & condiments | As per need | 0.15 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Fuel | 0 | 0.25 | 0 | 0 |
| | vi) Labour & Other administrative charges | 0 | 0.50 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 0 | 2.50 | 520 | 15 |



FINANCING

The scheme is financed by both the Central and the State Governments. Rice @ 100 grams per child for a maximum of 22 days in a month and for 10 months in a year is supplied by the Government of India (GOI) free of cost. The actual cost of transportation of food grains (Rice) from nearest FCI go-down to the school is also borne by the GOI subject to the ceiling of Rs.75/- per quintal.

The School Education Department allots funds each month @ Rs.2.50 per student per school day for 10 months as cooking cost, and remuneration to the cook @ Rs.600/- per school per month.

A national conference of Directors of SCERTs and Principals of DIETs was held on 8 February 2006 in New Delhi on the possibility of each DIET making an assessment, on a quarterly basis of the implementation of the **Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)** in their respective district. It was decided in the meeting that DIETs could be entrusted the above task and that SCERT could be made the Nodal/Coordinating institution to steer the quarterly evaluation of the MDM Scheme by the DIETs (vide letter no F.5-19/2006-EE.5(MDM) dated 27 February 2006).

A meeting to this effect was held in the Principal Secretary's chamber, Bikash Bhawan, Salt Lake, Kolkata on 8 August 2006 with the Principal Secretary, School Education Department, Government of West Bengal, Joint Director, School Education and the Director, SCERT (WB). Director, SCERT (WB) was requested to supervise and coordinate the above-mentioned study. Accordingly, SCERT (WB) took up this MHRD sponsored impact study on Mid-Day Meals Scheme in a phase wise manner in collaboration with DIETs. A survey on MDM Scheme was thus conducted in six districts of West Bengal, namely, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Murshidabad, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura and South 24 Parganas in the first phase (during April-June, 2007). Five DIETs have submitted the district survey reports to SCERT (WB) during October 2007. These district reports have been further scrutinized, analyzed and compiled by SCERT (WB) during November 2007-February 2008. (The district map of West Bengal is enclosed for reference). SCERT (WB) has prepared the final State report (first phase) during March 2008 for submission to School Education Department, Government of West Bengal. SCERT (WB) has already initiated the survey work (second phase) in four other districts namely, Paschim Medinipur, Purulia, Nadia and Hooghly from September 2007. The fund for the entire study is met from the budget provision under the head of account-"2202-01-107-Teachers Training-CS-Centrally Sponsored (New Schemes)-003-Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME) Component



under Mid-Day Meal Scheme [ES]-31-Grants-in-aid-02-Other Grants" (Code: 2202-010-107-CS-003-V-31-02)
Demand No.15 during the financial year 2006-07.

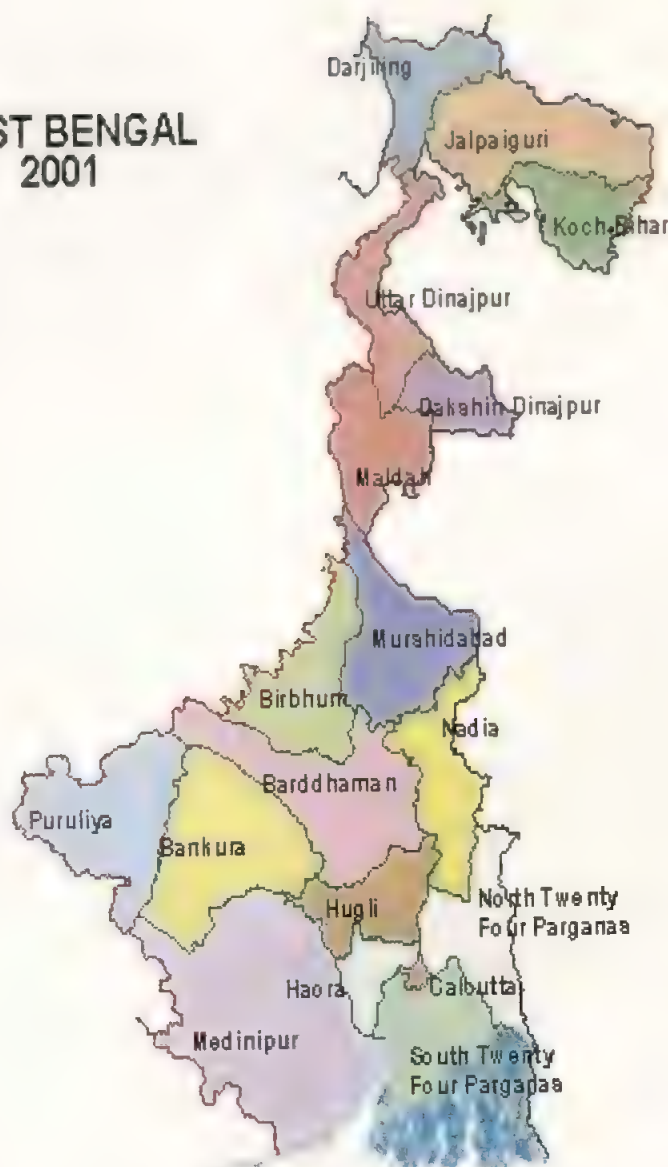
1. Unnikrishnan Judgement.
2. Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
3. Babu and Hallam (1989) cited in Ramachandran (2003) who did an evaluation of the Tamil Nadu Mid-Day Meal Scheme in 1984 and found a highly significant increase school enrolment due to school nutrition.
4. Under this programme, the HRD Ministry in the Central Government allocated free food grains for primary school children at the rate of 100 gms per child for 10 months in a year.
5. Wikipedea on Mid-Day Meal <http://en.wikipedia.org>.
6. Future of Mid-Day Meals, Jean Dreze, Aparajita Goyal
7. [http:// righttofoodindia.org](http://righttofoodindia.org).
8. Mid-Day Meal Scheme – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
- 8- The Possibilities of Mid-Day Meal Program in West Bengal – Kumar Rana, Pratichi India Trust.
- Q- MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME, Annual Work Plan and Budget, 2007-08, State: West Bengal



CHAPTER 2

Q W I T E 1

WEST BENGAL 2001



Following are the districts where survey on MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS) has been carried out by the respective DIETs under the overall supervision of SCERT, West Bengal:

- 1) Jalpaiguri
- 2) Malda
- 3) Murshidabad
- 4) Bankura
- 5) South 24 Parganas

[Source: OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA, rgoffice@censusindia.net, created on 9th November 2001]



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WEST BENGAL

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 1.Total area (Census 2001) | 88,752 sq km. |
| 2. Number of Districts: | 19 |
| 3. Number of Blocks: | 341 |
| 4.Total projected population (as on 1 st March 2006): | 8,52,16,000 |
| i) Male population: | 4,39,47,000 |
| ii) Female population: | 4,12,68,000 |
| 5. Projected Density of population (as on 1 st March 2006): | 960/sq km. |
| 6.Crude Birth Rate (CBR), (2006-2010): | 16.6 |
| 7. Crude Death Rate (CDR), (2006-2010): | 6.4 |
| 8. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),(2006-2010): | 40.5 |
| 9. Projected Sex Ratio (as on 1 st March 2006): | 939 |
| 10. Literacy rate: | 69.22% |
| i) Male literacy rate: | 77.58% |
| ii) Female literacy rate: | 60.22% |

[Source: Census of India 2001]



**District wise information on number of Institutions under MDM Scheme for Primary Stage
(Classes I-V)**

State: West Bengal

(As on 30th September, 2007)

| District/ State | No. of Institutions | | | | | No. of Institutions regularly serving MDM | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| | Classes I-V (Govt.+ Local Body) | Classes I-V (Govt.Aided) | EGS Centres | AIE Centres | Total | Classes I-V (Govt.+ Local Body) | Classes I-V (Govt.Aided) | EGS Centres | AIE Centres | Total |
| Jalpaiguri | 30 | 2296 | 1197 | 0 | 3523 | 28 | 2296 | 1197 | 0 | 3521 |
| Malda | 9 | 2210 | 700 | 0 | 2919 | 9 | 2010 | 641 | 0 | 2660 |
| Murshidabad | 0 | 3821 | 1769 | 0 | 5590 | 0 | 3821 | 1630 | 0 | 5451 |
| Bankura | 14 | 3901 | 514 | 0 | 4429 | 14 | 3901 | 514 | 0 | 4429 |
| South 24 Parganas | 0 | 4448 | 1282 | 23 | 5753 | 0 | 3216 | 1085 | 23 | 4324 |
| West Bengal | 100 | 59289 | 17908 | 852 | 78149 | 93 | 52069 | 17221 | 630 | 70018 |

[Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget 2008-09, School Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal]

**District wise information on Enrolment and Children availing MDM for 2007-08 for Primary Stage
(Classes I-V)**

State: West Bengal

(As on 30th September, 2007)

| District/ State | Total Enrolment | | | | No. of children availing MDM | | | |
|----------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------|--|----------------|----------------|---------|
| | Classes I-V (Govt.+ Local Body+ Govt.Aided) | EGS Centres | AIE Centres | Total | Classes I-V (Govt.+ Local Body +Govt.Aided) | EGS Centres | AIE Centres | Total |
| Jalpaiguri | 444398 | 105784 | 0 | 550182 | 444086 | 105784 | 0 | 549870 |
| Malda | 496829 | 103362 | 0 | 600191 | 474876 | 72061 | 0 | 546937 |
| Murshidabad | 583142 | 246559 | 0 | 829701 | 562511 | 246559 | 0 | 809070 |
| Bankura | 389053 | 27360 | 0 | 416413 | 389053 | 27360 | 0 | 416413 |
| South 24 Parganas | 773627 | 155575 | 5095 | 934297 | 553237 | 143893 | 5095 | 702225 |
| West Bengal | 9031215 | 1677518 | 52653 | 10761386 | 8055276 | 1575369 | 40354 | 9670999 |

[Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget 2008-09, School Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal]



CHAPTER 3



METHODOLOGY

The impact study on Mid-Day Meal Scheme in primary schools/SSKs is being carried out in phases through the DIETs under the overall supervision of SCERT, West Bengal. The following broad methodology was adopted for conducting the study.

No hypothesis was made before commencing the study. In the first phase, detailed surveys were carried out in six districts of West Bengal namely, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura, and the South 24 Parganas by the enumerators and supervisors selected and trained by the DIETs [under the guidance of SCERT (WB)]. Work related to the survey in the second phase has already been initiated by SCERT (WB) in four additional districts namely, Purulia, Paschim Medinipur, Nadia and Hooghly, through the respective DIETs from September 2007.

Since there was no model available to SCERT (WB) for assessment of different issues under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, a consultation held at SCERT (WB) with the Principals of DIETs and other experts identified different target groups, perceptions of whom were considered relevant for measuring the impact of the programme.

The survey in the first phase started with the preparation and ratification of four sets of questionnaires targeting four different groups namely, Head teachers, Community members, Guardians/Parents, and Students. The nature and distribution pattern of total respondents from the five districts (Jalpaiguri, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura, and the South 24 Parganas) are given in the table below:

| Respondents | Target number | Actual Number surveyed |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1.Head teacher | 600 | 600 |
| 2.Community member | 100 | 100 |
| 3.Guardians/Parents | 3000 | 2996 |
| 4.Students (class-iv) | 3000 | 2995 |

At the very outset all the DIETs of West Bengal were requested to prepare and submit draft questionnaires on the Mid-Day Meal Scheme to SCERT for the above-mentioned four target groups. The submitted draft questionnaires were corrected and compiled into four final sets and ratified in a meeting held with faculties of the DIETs and members of the Academic sub committee of SCERT (WB) on September 9, 2006 following rigorous



in-house discussions. Prof. Prasanta Roy, former Head, Sociology Department, Presidency College, Shri A.K. Maity, Joint Secretary, School Education Department, Shri Uday Chand Mukhopadhyay, Assistant Director, School Education Department graced this meeting (vide letter no. 625/SCERT dated 22 August 2006). The four sets of English questionnaires were translated into Bengali by Smt. Shukla Dutta, Lecturer, DIET South 24 Parganas during October–December, 2007. Meanwhile, SCERT (WB) obtained approval of the survey questionnaire from the School Education Department (vide letter no. 885-SE (Pry)/MDM-2/06 dated 8 December 2006). Eventually all the DIETs were requested to submit a list of a total of 120 primary schools (including SSKs), randomly selected, from their respective districts. The MDMS survey was carried out in these primary schools/SSKs. Each district was divided into four zones (North, South, East and West) and 30 primary schools (including SSKs) were randomly selected (by the use of Random Number Tables) from each zone for obtaining a representative sample of schools and SSKs. The following table shows the distribution pattern of the target groups per zone per district:

| Respondents | Per district | Per zone | Total (in 5 districts) |
|--|--------------|----------|------------------------|
| Total number of schools (including SSKs) | 120 | 30 | 600 |
| Total number of head teachers | 120 | 30 | 600 |
| Total number of community members | 20 | 5 | 100 |
| Total number of guardians | 600 | 150 | 3000 |
| Total number of students | 600 | 150 | 3000 |

A meeting was held on 27 December 2006 with the DIET Principals and Academic sub-committee members of SCERT (WB) to decide the budget for conducting the survey. The proposed budget was then sent to the School Education Department (vide letter no.203/SCERT dated 5 February 2007) for approval. A total fund of Rs. 12,14,500/- (Rupees Twelve lakhs fourteen thousand and five hundred only) was approved by the School Education Department (vide letter no.149-SE (PRY)/mdm-2/06 dated 20 February 2007). School Education Department released the total survey allocation on 6 March 2007 (vide letter no. 556(Sanc)-SE (Pry)/MDM-2 /06 dated 6 March 2007). Research design, time schedule, selection of enumerators & supervisors, their remuneration etc., were also discussed in the above meeting.

The four sets of questionnaires were further analyzed and corrected by three eminent educationists - Prof. Bhabesh Moitra, Prof. Ranjugopal Mukherjee and Prof. Jyotirbhusan Dutta during March 6-12, 2007. In this respect, several in-house discussions were also held between the Director and Research Fellows of SCERT (WB). The DIET, South 24 Parganas was approached on 6 March 2007 to prepare a common data entry format (using MS Access, 2003) for survey purpose. Smt. Puspa Chowdhury, the then Assistant Technician (Educational



Technology), DIET South 24 Parganas, was formally given the responsibility of developing the data base on 12 March 2007 (vide letter nos.472/SCERT, 473/SCERT dated 28 March 2007).

On 29 March 2007, another meeting was held at SCERT (WB) with DIET Principals in which both the soft and hard copies of the finalized Mid-Day Meal questionnaires were handed over to them. Discussions on procedures of survey, research design, and time schedule were held. Shri A.K. Maity, Joint Secretary, School Education Department, GoWB attended the said meeting. It may be mentioned here that only six DIETs (Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura and South 24 Parganas) could receive the allotted fund for conducting the MDMS survey in their districts within the stipulated time and hence could take up the survey work.

Another meeting was held at SCERT (WB) on 18 May 2007 with the Assistant Technicians of the six DIETs where the nitty-gritty of the draft database (for data entry) was discussed, analysed and suitably modified. Five DIETs, viz., Jalpaiguri, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura and South 24 Parganas could complete their survey work within the first week of June, 2007 with the exception of DIET, Uttar Dinajpur who could only start their survey work from 6 June 2007 due to some administrative issues. The survey report on MDM Scheme from the district of Uttar Dinajpur will therefore feature in the second phase MDM State report of SCERT (WB).

Another meeting of Assistant Technicians of the five DIETs were called at SCERT (WB) on July 13, 2007 during which the developed data base along with instructions for tabulation and organization of data were handed over (vide letter no.741-748/SCERT dated 11 July 2007).

A review meeting was held in SCERT (WB) with the Principals of ten DIETs (including the above five DIETs) on 20 September 2007 during which the Principals of the concerned DIETs presented their respective district reports. Reviews of the survey questionnaire (for use in the second phase), survey procedure etc., was also carried out. Certain modifications in the questions were suggested in the meeting. Hard copies of the survey reports from Jalpaiguri and Murshidabad districts were also obtained^{on} that day. Reports from the remaining districts reached SCERT (WB) in the month of October, 2007.

These district reports have been further scrutinized, analyzed and compiled by SCERT (WB) during November 2007-February 2008. Support from Assistant Technicians (Educational Technology) of DIETs Murshidabad, Hooghly, Nadia and North 24 Parganas was obtained in this respect. SCERT (WB) has prepared the final State report (first phase) during March 2008 for submission to the School Education Department, Government of West Bengal.



LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study had certain limitations, which are listed below:

1. All the primary schools and SSKs of the districts could not be brought under survey.
2. This report does not throw light on all the aspects of the MDM Scheme. Detailed survey may be carried out for more insightful findings.
3. The findings of this study are limited to the ability of the respondents to recall and also on their verbal opinions.
4. The surveyors/enumerators are not asked to go through any document or record to verify whether attendance, enrolment and performance of students has actually increased.
5. Due to non-availability of height recorder and weighing machines in the schools and SSKs, there was no way to assess the health status of the students.
6. As will be evident from the following discussions and graphical representations, that there are variations in perception of the stakeholders in the survey on different issues, which could not be explained without undertaking further probe.



CHAPTER 4

DATE





RESPONSES FROM THE HEAD TEACHERS

Sample Profile:

Number of districts: 5 (Jalpaiguri, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura, South 24 Parganas)

Number of surveyed schools (including SSKs) [5 districts @ 120 schools (including SSKs) /district]: 600

Number of head teachers [5 districts @ 120 schools (including SSKs)/district]: 600

TABLE-H 1

CATEGORY OF SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Govt./Govt. Sponsored schools | Govt. Aided schools | SSKs | School run by local bodies | Municipal/ Corporation schools | No response | Total no. of schools |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Jalpaiguri | 0 | 79 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 |
| Malda | 10 | 95 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 |
| Murshidabad | 71 | 44 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 120 |
| Bankura | 78 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 120 |
| South 24 Parganas | 58 | 33 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 120 |
| Total school | 217 | 291 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 600 |

The survey has been conducted in randomly selected primary schools and SSKs of 5 districts of West Bengal namely, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura and South 24 Parganas during April-June 2007. The number of surveyed primary schools is 525 and that of SSKs are 75. Out of the total 525 primary schools, 217 schools are Govt. /Govt. sponsored and 291 schools are Govt. Aided. One school is run by a local body in the district of South 24 Parganas and one school by the Municipality in the district of Murshidabad. The total student strength of all these schools (including SSKs) in the districts in the current academic year adds up to 94,443 with 51.69% boy and 48.31% girl students. Number of teachers aggregates to 2118 with 64.92% male and 35.08% female teachers. Regarding school hours, 23.5% of the schools are morning schools and the remaining 66.83% are day schools. Noticeably 58 head teachers (9.67%) from five districts did not respond to this question.

FIGURE-H 1

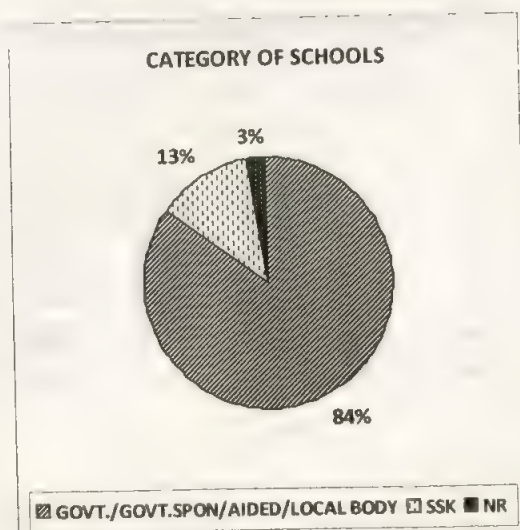




TABLE-H 2

RUNNING OF COOKED MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS) IN THE SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Yes | No | No Response | Total no. of schools |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Jalpaiguri | 115 | 0 | 5 | 120 |
| Malda | 119 | 0 | 1 | 120 |
| Murshidabad | 90 | 0 | 30 | 120 |
| Bankura | 112 | 1 | 7 | 120 |
| South 24 Parganas | 91 | 0 | 29 | 120 |
| Total school | 527 (87.83%) | 1 (0.17%) | 72 (12%) | 600 |

It is seen from the above survey (Table-H 2) that Mid-Day Meal Scheme is in operation in 527 (87.83%) primary schools (including SSKs). However there is one surveyed school in Bankura district where MDMS has stopped operating. More importantly, head teachers of 72 other schools did not respond to this question.

TABLE-H 3

YEAR OF STARTING OF COOKED MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | No response | Total no. of schools |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Jalpaiguri | 10 | 24 | 44 | 1 | 2 | 39 | 120 |
| Malda | 2 | 20 | 61 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 120 |
| Murshidabad | 10 | 8 | 58 | 2 | 15 | 27 | 120 |
| Bankura | 6 | 21 | 51 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 120 |
| South 24 Parganas | 3 | 67 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 120 |
| Total school | 31 (5.2%) | 140 (23.3%) | 234 (39%) | 12 (2%) | 19 (3.2%) | 164 (27.3%) | 600 |

As regards to the starting year of MDM Scheme, the above table (Table- H 3) shows that out of 600 surveyed schools, the programme started in 2005 in 234 schools/SSKs, and in the preceding year, the corresponding number of schools/SSKs was 140. 31 schools started running the programme in 2003, 12 schools in 2006 and 19 schools in the year 2007. However it is to be noted that 164 head teachers did not respond to this question.

FIGURE-H 2

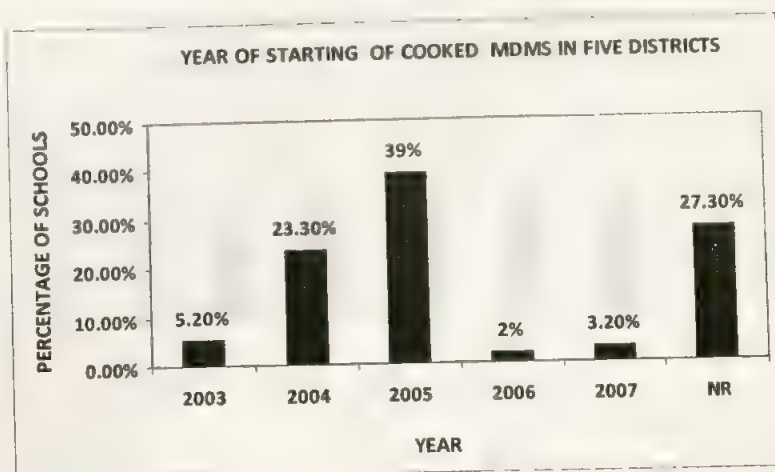




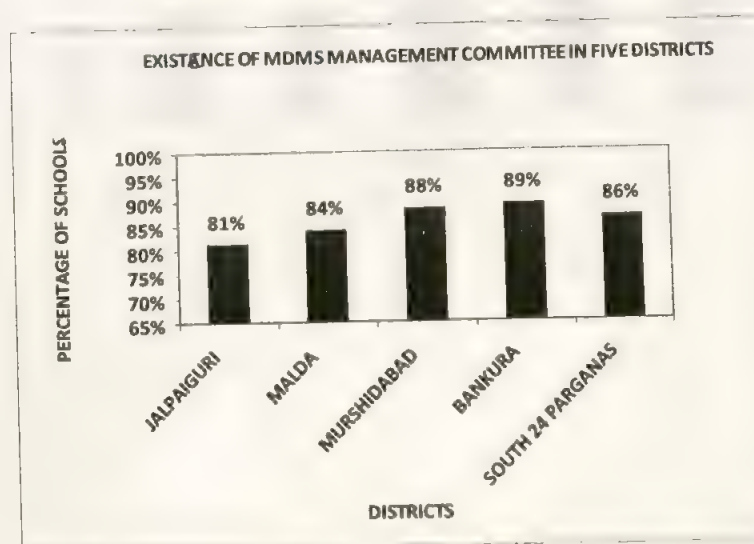
TABLE-H 4

DETAILS ON MANAGEMENT OF COOKED MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Existence of MDMS Management Committee in school | | | Frequency of meeting on MDMS | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Yes | No | NR | Once in a week | Once in fifteen days | Once in a month | Once in six months | Once in a year | Never | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 97 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 69 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Malda | 101 | 16 | 3 | 11 | 23 | 53 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 105 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 78 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Bankura | 107 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 93 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| South 24 Parganas | 103 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 91 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total school | 513 (85.5%) | 68 (11.33%) | 19 (3.17%) | 21 (4%) | 57 (11%) | 384 (75%) | 28 (5.45%) | 6 (1.2%) | 8 (1.6%) | 9 (1.75%) |

Table-H 4 indicates that 85.5% of school authorities already have set up MDMS Management Committees in their respective schools/SSKs for successful implementation of the programme. Head teachers, Assistant teachers, and members from VEC, PTA, MTA, SHGs, NGOs etc., are the members of the aforementioned committee. 75% of head teachers state that members generally meet once a month to decide on the plan of action for the ongoing scheme. However 9 head teachers (1.75%) did not mention the frequency of the meetings held in this regard in their schools. Further, 8 head teachers have actually reported that MDMS-related meetings have never been held despite the existence of MDMS management committees in the schools.

FIGURE-H 3



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TABLE-H 5.1

PARTICIPATION OF BLOCK/DISTRICT OFFICIALS IN MONITORING MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Visit by Block/District officials during MDM in schools | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------|------|----------------------|
| | Yes | No | NR | Total no. of schools |
| Jalpaiguri | 56 | 59 | 5 | 120 |
| Malda | 59 | 60 | 1 | 120 |
| Murshidabad | 75 | 45 | 0 | 120 |
| Bankura | 81 | 33 | 6 | 120 |
| South 24 Parganas | 62 | 52 | 6 | 120 |
| Total school | 333 | 249 | 18 | 600 |
| | (55.5%) | (41.5%) | (3%) | |

Table-H 5.1 shows that Block and District level officials visit 55.5% of schools for monitoring the implementation of MDM Scheme in the schools/SSKs. The involvement of officials is highest in the district of Bankura followed by Murshidabad. It is worth noticing when 41.5% of head teachers say that no such visits are made by the officials in their schools.

FIGURE-H 4

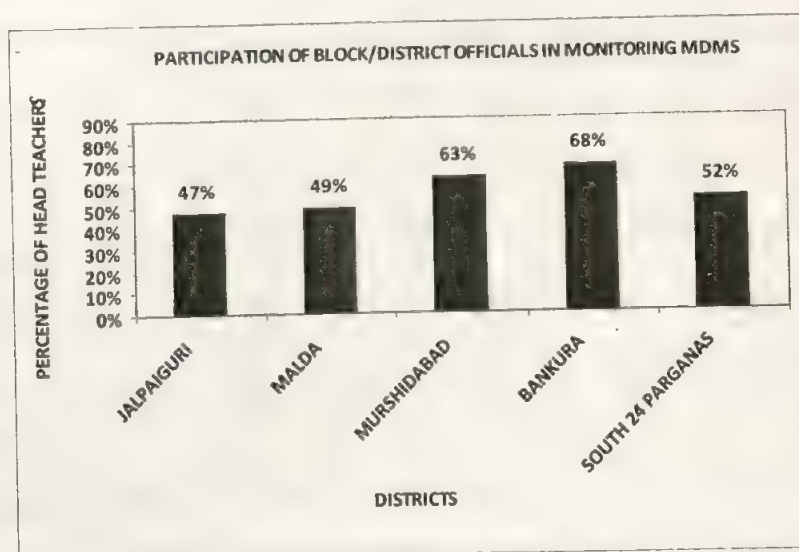




TABLE-H 5.2

COOPERATION RECEIVED FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | VEC | | | PTA | | | MTA | | | PANCHAYAT | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 69 | 17 | 34 | 47 | 23 | 50 | 55 | 24 | 41 | 79 | 16 | 25 |
| Malda | 86 | 20 | 14 | 43 | 50 | 27 | 75 | 32 | 13 | 66 | 25 | 29 |
| Murshidabad | 108 | 6 | 6 | 74 | 12 | 34 | 81 | 11 | 28 | 76 | 17 | 27 |
| Bankura | 103 | 1 | 16 | 59 | 7 | 54 | 74 | 2 | 44 | 65 | 5 | 50 |
| South 24 Parganas | 91 | 11 | 18 | 46 | 23 | 51 | 67 | 16 | 37 | 52 | 17 | 51 |
| Total school | 457 | 55 | 88 | 269 | 115 | 216 | 352 | 85 | 163 | 338 | 80 | 182 |
| (600) | (76.2%) | (9.2%) | (14.6%) | (44.83%) | (19.2%) | (36%) | (58.6%) | (14.2%) | (27.2%) | (56.33%) | (13.33%) | (30.34%) |

As regards to the cooperation received from community members, head teachers opine that maximum contribution comes from VEC members (Table-H 5.2). Active involvement of Panchayat members is however required. Full commitment of PTA & MTA members is also necessary for proper execution of the scheme.

TABLE-H 5.3

COOPERATION RECEIVED FROM PARENTS/GUARDIANS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Cooperation received from guardians/parents | | | Nature of cooperation received | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | Yes | No | NR | Cooking | Distribution | Cleaning | Others |
| Jalpaiguri | 71 | 47 | 2 | 21 | 41 | 22 | 8 |
| Malda | 59 | 52 | 9 | 8 | 37 | 6 | 8 |
| Murshidabad | 81 | 38 | 1 | 17 | 57 | 16 | 7 |
| Bankura | 91 | 22 | 7 | 17 | 50 | 16 | 15 |
| South 24 Parganas | 68 | 38 | 14 | 23 | 48 | 14 | 0 |
| Total school | 370 | 197 | 33 | 86 | 233 | 74 | 38 |
| | (61.7%) | (32.8%) | (5.5%) | (23.24%) | (62.97%) | (20%) | (10.27%) |

61.7% of head teachers opine that definite support is received from parents and guardians in running the MDM programme in their respective schools (Table-H 5.3). Most guardians help in the distribution of the cooked meal to the students. Some provide assistance in cooking the meal, cleaning the kitchen, eating area etc. On the other hand, 33% of head teachers say that no cooperation is received from the guardians /parents in any form whatsoever in



execution of the scheme in their respective schools. The involvement of parents is maximally noticed in Bankura district.

FIGURE-H 5

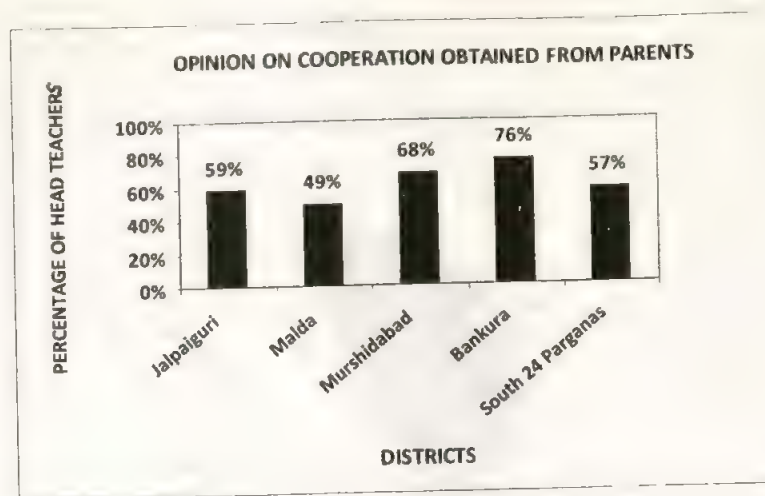


TABLE-H 6.1

DETAILS ON FUND RECEIPT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Timely receipt of MDMS fund | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|
| | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 53 | 60 | 7 |
| Malda | 54 | 54 | 12 |
| Murshidabad | 68 | 51 | 1 |
| Bankura | 52 | 63 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 16 | 104 | 0 |
| Total school | 243 | 332 | 25 |
| (600) | (40.5%) | (55.33%) | (4.17%) |

As indicated in Table-H 6.1 above, 55% of head teachers have pointed out that the money sanctioned by the Government for running the MDM Scheme does not reach the schools on time. This problem is most prominent in South 24 Parganas. In this context, it may be mentioned that the scheme is financed both by the Central and State Governments. The School Education Department allots fund @ Rs.2.50/- per student per school day for ten months as cooking cost and Rs 600/- as remuneration to the cook per school per month to the Nodal Officer of the district (i.e., the District Magistrate) who then sub-allots the fund to Block Development Officers, they in turn distribute the same directly to the implementing agencies at the primary schools/SSKs i.e., the SHGs, MTAs, Managing Committees of the SSKs and the Sub-Divisional Officer for distribution to the Municipalities/Corporation schools. Reasons cited are administrative shortcomings in the block offices, lack of proper planning and coordination among different levels, delay in encashment of received cheque in the bank etc. Some head teachers point out late submission of Utilization Certificate in respect of MDM expenses, which is often the cause for delay as sanctioning agency collects the certificate from all the schools to release the next allotment. Some head teachers ascribe the delay to large distance with poor communication facilities between school and the concerned Block office. Notably, most head



teachers of the surveyed schools have avoided answering this question. Conclusively, irregular fund supply is a major hindrance in the smooth functioning of the MDM Scheme in the schools/SSKs.

FIGURE-H 6

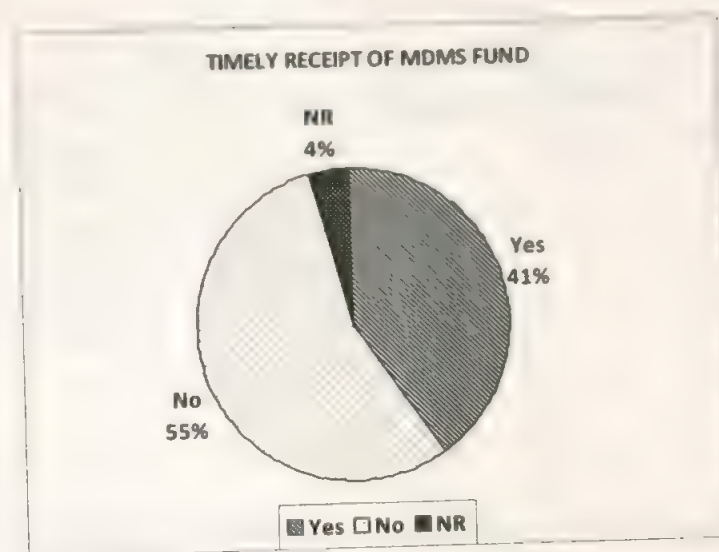


TABLE-H 6.2

DETAILS ON AUDIT OF MDMS FUND IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Audit of MDMS | | | Frequency of audit of MDMS account in schools | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Yes | No | NR | Once in a month | Once in 2 months | Once in 3 months | Once in 4 months | Once in 6 months | Once in a year | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 98 | 13 | 9 | 39 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 39 |
| Malda | 94 | 22 | 4 | 30 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 20 |
| Murshidabad | 114 | 5 | 1 | 78 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 28 |
| Bankura | 108 | 7 | 5 | 67 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 28 |
| South 24 Parganas | 100 | 8 | 12 | 71 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 15 |
| Total school | 514 (85.66%) | 55 (9.17%) | 31 (5.17%) | 285 (55.5%) | 14 (2.7%) | 25 (4.9%) | 17 (3.3%) | 29 (5.6%) | 14 (2.7%) | 130 (25.3%) |

The present survey reveals that it is mostly the head teachers who maintain the accounts for all the expenditures related to the MDM Scheme in the schools. In some schools, VEC members and assistant teachers also do account keeping. There is provision for auditing the MDM accounts in the schools as reported by 86% of the head teachers, the frequency of audit being once in a calendar month. 25.3% of head teachers however did not respond to this query. (TABLE-H 6.2)



TABLE-H 7

DETAILS ON PROVISION OF KITCHEN FACILITIES IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Existence of Separate Kitchen | | | Nature of existing Kitchen (out of 442 schools) | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------|--|----------------|----------------|--------|
| | Yes | No | NR | Permanent | Temporary shed | Cook's kitchen | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 89 | 31 | 0 | 59 | 28 | 2 | 0 |
| Malda | 41 | 78 | 1 | 15 | 25 | 0 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 105 | 14 | 1 | 44 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 108 | 5 | 7 | 89 | 18 | 0 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 99 | 12 | 9 | 86 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Total school (600) | 442 | 140 | 18 | 293 | 144 | 2 | 3 |
| | (73.67%) | (23.33%) | (3%) | (66.3%) | (32.6%) | (0.4%) | (0.7%) |

The Kitchen is a vital part of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. The present survey (Table-H 7) discloses that, 23.33% of schools do not have separate kitchen facilities. Out of the existing facilities, 66.28% of kitchens are permanent in nature but 32.6% are temporary with thatched roofs, bamboo walls or walls erected with plastic sheets. This is particularly noticeable in Malda district where most schools do not have the provision for separate kitchen facilities for cooking the meal. In South 24 Parganas, the head teachers say that kitchens are located adjacent to the classrooms leading to a huge possibility of fire hazard within the school premises. Head teachers further add that children are daily exposed to both fire and smoke hazard. The latter is due to non-existence of proper ventilation systems in the kitchens.

FIGURE-H 7

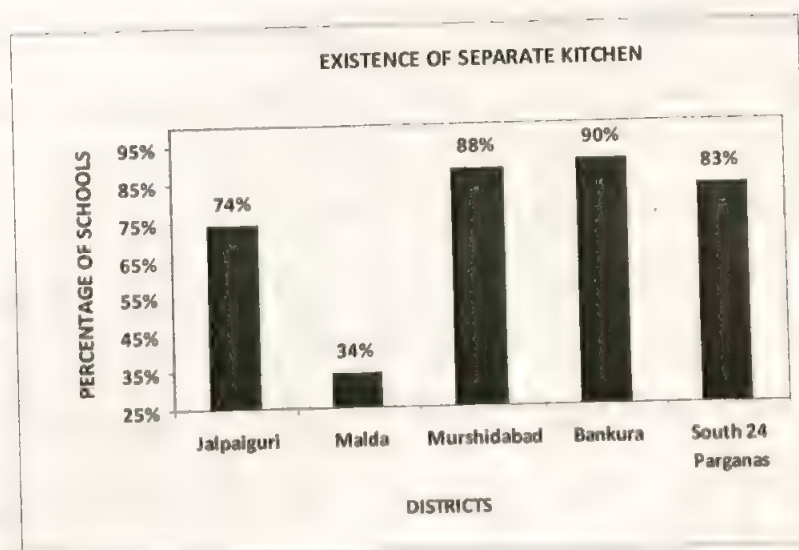




TABLE-H 8

DETAILS ON PROVISION OF STOREROOM FACILITIES IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Nature of Storeroom | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Separate | Kitchen-cum storeroom | No storeroom | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 17 | 26 | 71 | 6 |
| Malda | 2 | 9 | 100 | 9 |
| Murshidabad | 21 | 10 | 87 | 2 |
| Bankura | 13 | 40 | 62 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 23 | 31 | 56 | 10 |
| Total school | 76 | 116 | 376 | 32 |
| (600) | (12.66%) | (19.33%) | (62.66%) | (5.33%) |

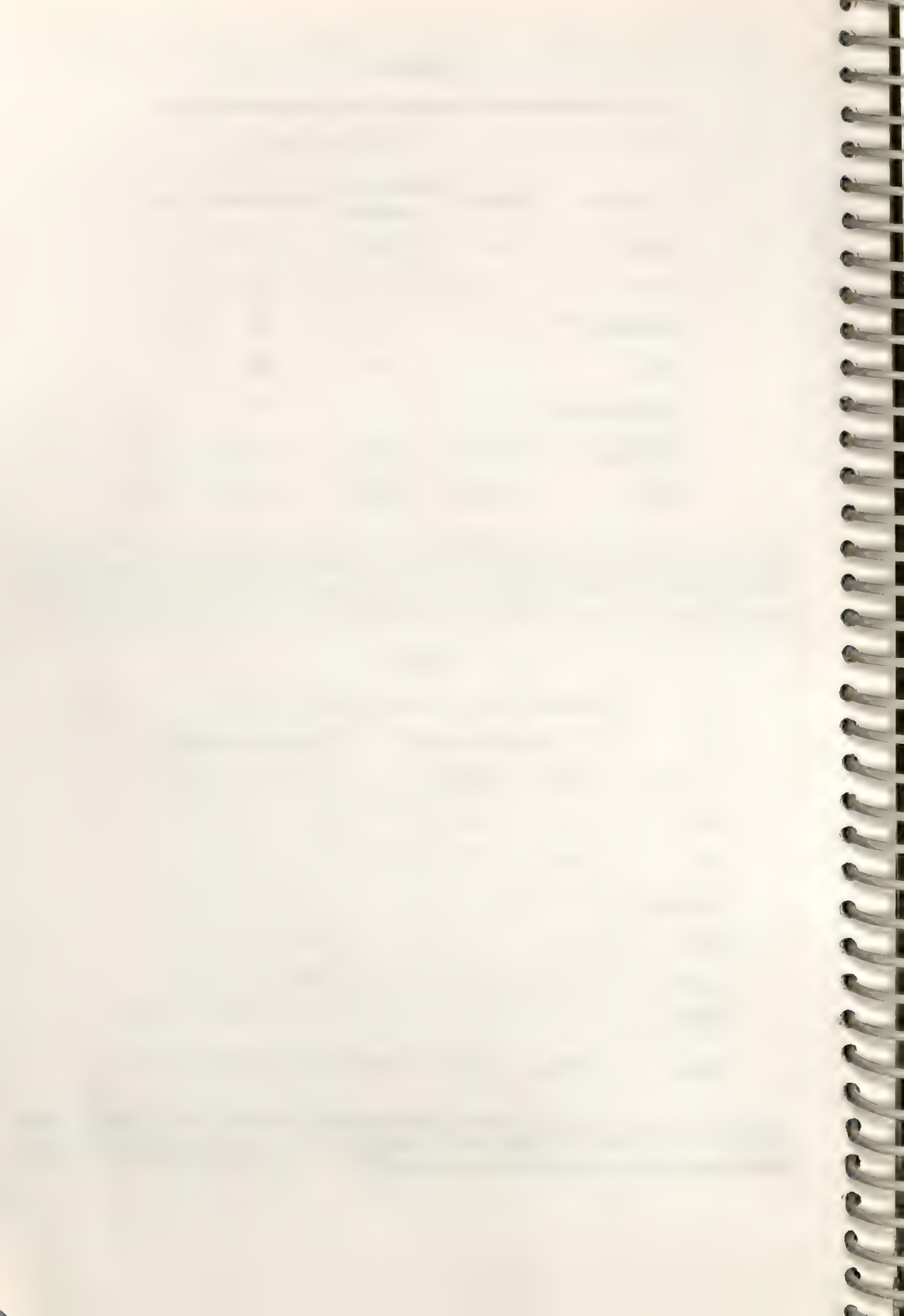
Table-H 8 reflects that most of the surveyed schools (63%) do not have storeroom provisions. Only 13% of the schools have separate storerooms and 19% of the schools use the kitchen for storing food grains, pulses and other cooking ingredients. This absence of storeroom is noticed in almost all the districts viz., Malda, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Bankura and South 24 Parganas thereby exposing children to food poisoning and other health hazards (both real and potential).

TABLE-H 9.1

DETAILS ON ADEQUACY OF UTENSILS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Number of Utensils | | | Regular cleaning of Utensils | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|------|
| | Adequate | Inadequate | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 37 | 81 | 2 | 119 | 1 | 0 |
| Malda | 44 | 72 | 4 | 117 | 0 | 3 |
| Murshidabad | 66 | 53 | 1 | 113 | 7 | 0 |
| Bankura | 65 | 50 | 5 | 116 | 0 | 4 |
| South 24 Parganas | 59 | 51 | 10 | 106 | 3 | 11 |
| Total school | 271 | 307 | 22 | 571 | 11 | 18 |
| (600) | (45.2%) | (51.2%) | (3.6%) | (95.2%) | (1.8%) | (3%) |

Another matter of concern which comes out directly from the responses of the head teachers is that 51% of schools do not have adequate utensils for cooking Mid-Day Meal for the students (Table-H 9.1). Apparently there is a significant dearth of cooking utensils in the surveyed primary schools/SSKs in the districts and more so in the district



of Jalpaiguri and Malda. On the positive side, 95% of head teachers affirm that the utensils are regularly cleaned before and after cooking by the cooks and their helpers.

TABLE-H 9.2

DETAILS ON ARRANGEMENT OF PLATES FOR MDM CONSUMPTION IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Plates provided by school | Plates or leaves brought from home | NR | Regular inspection of plates by teachers | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|------|
| | | | | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 1 | 117 | 2 | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Malda | 2 | 118 | 0 | 117 | 0 | 3 |
| Murshidabad | 2 | 118 | 0 | 117 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankura | 2 | 112 | 6 | 115 | 0 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 31 | 88 | 1 | 110 | 1 | 9 |
| Total school | 38 | 553 | 9 | 579 | 3 | 18 |
| (600) | (6.3%) | (92.2%) | (1.5%) | (96.5%) | (0.5%) | (3%) |

Table-H 9.2 shows that in 553 schools (92.2%), students bring their own plates for their mid-day meals. 38 schools, (with 31 schools from South 24 Parganas), provide plates to the students for the same purpose. 96.5% of head teachers assert that teachers inspect the cleanliness of plates used by the students before the meal is served. Head teachers from 18 schools (3%) did not provide this information.

TABLE-H 10.1

DETAILS ON SOURCE & ADEQUACY OF WATER IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Source of Water | | | | | Adequacy of water | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| | Tube well | Hand pump | Tap water | Stored water | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 69 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 1 | 84 | 36 | 0 |
| Malda | 83 | 9 | 25 | 3 | 0 | 86 | 34 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 71 | 36 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 17 | 2 |
| Bankura | 93 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 85 | 31 | 4 |
| South 24 Parganas | 74 | 9 | 23 | 6 | 8 | 87 | 26 | 7 |
| Total school | 390 | 80 | 84 | 31 | 15 | 443 | 144 | 13 |
| (600) | (65%) | (13.3%) | (14%) | (5.2%) | (2.5%) | (73.8%) | (24%) | (2.2%) |



Tube well (Table-H 10.1) is the main source of water for 65% of the schools. Some schools also avail of tap water. Hand pump is another source of water for schools and is mostly found to be prevalent in Murshidabad district. 24% of head teachers say that water supply available within their schools is not sufficient.

FIGURE-H 8

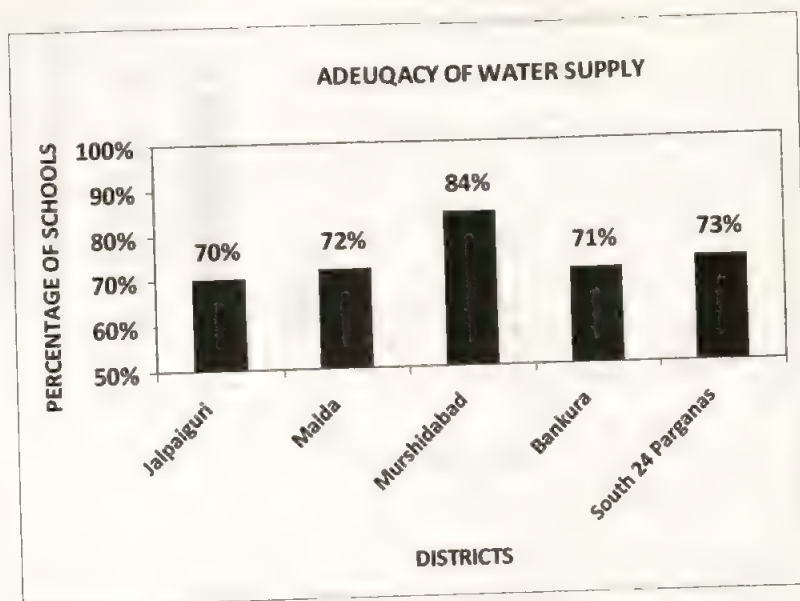


TABLE-H 10.2

DETAILS ON WATER AVAILABILITY FOR MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Source of Water for cooking | | | | | | Arrangement of safe Drinking water | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|------|--------|------|------------------------------------|-------|------|
| | Tube well | Tap water | Pond | Well | Others | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 76 | 23 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 70 | 50 | 0 |
| Malda | 88 | 29 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 61 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 91 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 81 | 38 | 1 |
| Bankura | 100 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 89 | 26 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 81 | 29 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 73 | 40 | 7 |
| Total school | 436 | 116 | 3 | 24 | 9 | 12 | 371 | 215 | 14 |
| (600) | (72.7%) | (19.3%) | (0.5%) | (4%) | (1.5%) | (2%) | (62%) | (36%) | (2%) |

Water for cooking Mid-Day Meals is mainly drawn from tube wells as is reported by 72.7% of the head teachers (Table-H 10.2). A significant number of schools in Malda, South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad and Jalpaiguri use tap water for cooking. Pond water is used for cooking in 3 schools of South 24 Parganas. Some schools in Jalpaiguri district use water from well for this purpose. 36% of schools including SSKs have reported an urgent requirement for safe drinking water. In this context, Malda district has reported that it is facing acute water scarcity with significant arsenic content in some available water resources.



FIGURE-H 9

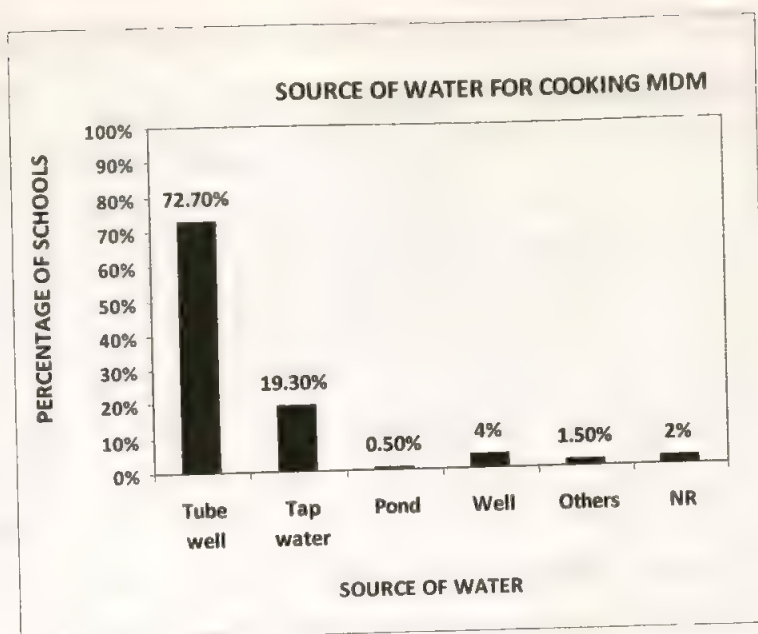


TABLE-H 11

DETAILS ON TYPE & SUFFICIENCY OF FUEL FOR COOKED MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Type of Fuel used | | | | | Sufficiency of Fuel | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|----------|------|---------------------|---------|------|
| | LPG | Firewood | Coal | Kerosene | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 5 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 35 | 0 |
| Malda | 1 | 118 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 21 | 3 |
| Murshidabad | 0 | 101 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 110 | 10 | 0 |
| Bankura | 0 | 108 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 96 | 18 | 6 |
| South 24 Parganas | 4 | 97 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 91 | 20 | 9 |
| Total school | 10 | 539 | 28 | 11 | 12 | 478 | 104 | 18 |
| (600) | (1.7%) | (89.8%) | (4.7%) | (1.8%) | (2%) | (79.7%) | (17.3%) | (3%) |

Only 10 schools (1.7%) declared that LPG is used for cooking the mid-day meals (Table-H 11) whereas almost 89.8% schools use firewood for the same in the above-mentioned districts. Coal and Kerosene are used in 18 schools of Murshidabad and 10 schools in South 24 parganas respectively. 104 schools however draw attention to the fact that fuel available for cooking is not sufficient. For these schools the problem gets aggravated during the rainy season when they end up paying more for procuring the same quantity of fuel. Due to the seasonal price hike, these schools resort to using dry leaf, grass, cow dung cake etc. to lower fuel costs. However the schools still need to purchase fuel using loan to prevent total shut down of the MDM Scheme.



TABLE-H 12

DETAILS ON FOODGRAINS RECEIVED FOR MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Quality of received Food grains | | | | Timely receipt of Food grains | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Good | Average | Poor | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 15 | 88 | 14 | 3 | 97 | 21 | 2 |
| Malda | 9 | 98 | 10 | 3 | 104 | 13 | 3 |
| Murshidabad | 17 | 89 | 11 | 3 | 109 | 11 | 0 |
| Bankura | 32 | 80 | 4 | 4 | 73 | 39 | 8 |
| South 24 Parganas | 15 | 81 | 14 | 10 | 67 | 43 | 10 |
| Total school | 88 | 436 | 53 | 23 | 450 | 127 | 23 |
| (600) | (14.7%) | (72.7%) | (8.8%) | (3.8%) | (75%) | (21.2%) | (3.8%) |

Table-H 12 shows that the supply of food grains received by primary schools and SSKs are of average quality. Moreover only 75% of schools including SSKs receive the allotted food grains on time, the required amount being determined on the basis of total number of students @ 100 gms per child for maximum of 22 days in a month and for 10 months in a calendar year. The requisition for food grains is placed before the BDO directly or through SI/s, members of Panchayat Samiti, VEC members, Ration dealers, etc. In this respect one head teacher from South 24 Parganas maintains that the ration dealer himself fixes the requisite quantity of food grains for the school. Cost for transporting the food grains from godown/ration shop to school varies from school to school and is borne by the head teachers, VEC members, etc., from the MDM account. Teachers, VEC members, SHGs, members from PTA & MTA and even the guardians provide assistance in reaching the food grain sacks to school. Sacks are stored either in the kitchen or in the storeroom. Schools with no storage facilities preserve the grain sacks in their office rooms or in the residence of head teacher/assistant teacher/VEC member. Again head teachers state that there are no safety measures in schools for keeping the sacks moisture free or free from pests. Some say that food grains sacks are covered with polythene bags and kept over raised platforms in the storage areas.

FIGURE-H 10

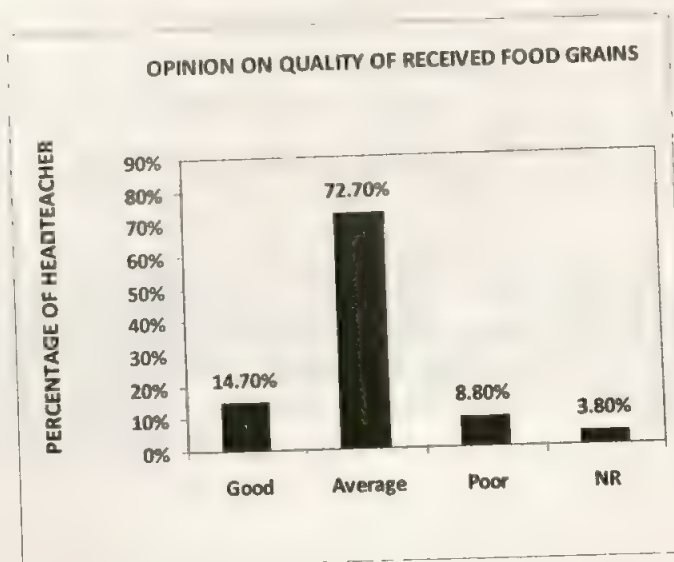




FIGURE-H 11

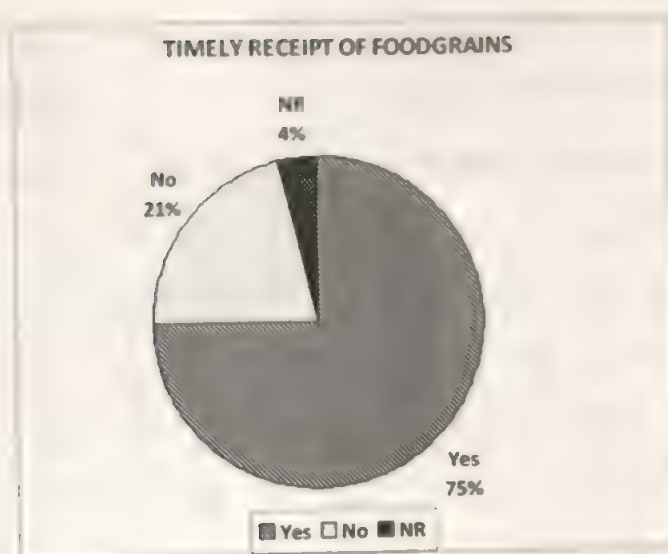


TABLE-H 13

DETAILS ON VEGETABLE PROCUREMENT FOR MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Existence of Kitchen garden in school | | | Students asked to bring raw vegetables from home to school | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|--------|---|-------|--------|
| | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 2 | 118 | 0 | 1 | 117 | 2 |
| Malda | 0 | 120 | 0 | 9 | 111 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 9 | 109 | 2 | 3 | 116 | 1 |
| Bankura | 1 | 113 | 6 | 1 | 112 | 7 |
| South 24 Parganas | 2 | 116 | 2 | 5 | 114 | 1 |
| Total school | 14 | 576 | 10 | 19 | 570 | 11 |
| (600) | (2.3%) | (96%) | (1.7%) | (3.2%) | (95%) | (1.8%) |

96% of head teachers say that their schools do not have kitchen garden. 95% of schools have reported that the students are not asked to bring raw vegetables as a contribution to MDMS (Table-H 13). 3.2% of schools ask their students to bring raw vegetables (for e.g. 9 schools of Malda district and 5 schools in South 24 Parganas). The head teachers, assistant teachers and SHGs mainly shoulder the responsibility of going to the market for buying vegetables and other cooking ingredients. To a lesser extent VEC members and few guardians come forward to help. Cooks/helpers help moderately in this regard.



TABLE-H 14.1

DETAILS ON COOKS ENGAGED FOR MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Percentage of Cooks | | Monthly remuneration of Cooks (Rs) | | | | | | Total school |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------|------------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | 200 -300/- | 300-400/- | 400-500/- | 500-600/- | >600/- | NR | |
| Jalpaiguri | 1 | 99 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 62 | 23 | 4 | 120 |
| Malda | 3 | 97 | 23 | 8 | 20 | 37 | 5 | 27 | 120 |
| Murshidabad | 1 | 99 | 33 | 28 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 120 |
| Bankura | 0 | 100 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 81 | 7 | 8 | 120 |
| South 24 Parganas | 5 | 95 | 63 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 120 |
| Total | 1 | 99 | 161 (26.8%) | 65 (10.8%) | 42 (7%) | 206 (34.3%) | 55 (9.2%) | 71 (11.9%) | 600 |

Cooking staff for MDM is mostly woman and it is the members from SHGs who mostly do the mid-day meal cooking for the children (Table-H 14.1). Local cooks are also sometimes engaged in districts of South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad and Malda. Head teachers have reported that only few mothers devote their time in cooking the meal. Even the responsibility taken by the VEC members is minimum. Cooks are generally engaged by VEC and Panchayat members. Occasionally it is done by head teachers and assistant teachers as well. The head teachers directly and regularly pay salary to the cooks. In cases where such payment is not done by the head teachers themselves, it is made either through the members from VEC, Panchayat Samiti or MDM managing committee. 34.3% of head teachers declare that the remuneration of the cooks lie within the range of Rs 500-600/- as against 26.8% of head teachers who say that cooks get a salary between Rs 200-300/-. However there are 23 schools in Jalpaiguri and 15 schools in Murshidabad where cooks get paid more than their stipulated amount of Rs600/- along with few other schools in the remaining districts.

TABLE-H 14.2

DETAILS ON PERSONS INVOLVED IN DISTRIBUTION OF MDM TO STUDENTS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Persons involved in distribution of MDM to students | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|------|----------------|--------|---------|
| | Head teacher | Assistant teacher | Cook | Helper to Cook | Mother | Student |
| Jalpaiguri | 20 | 42 | 88 | 50 | 6 | 5 |
| Malda | 8 | 17 | 84 | 65 | 3 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 28 | 37 | 97 | 40 | 7 | 18 |
| Bankura | 25 | 25 | 79 | 63 | 8 | 2 |
| South 24 Parganas | 38 | 52 | 103 | 58 | 10 | 7 |
| Total school | 119 | 173 | 451 | 276 | 34 | 33 |



Apart from the cooks and helpers, head teachers, assistant teachers, even the students are occasionally involved in distribution of the cooked meal (Table H 14.2). Mother's participation in the distribution of cooked meal is noticeably more compared to their role in cooking it.

TABLE-H 15.1

DETAILS ON MDMS AS A PROCESS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | No. of days per week MDM given to students | | | | Time of giving MDM to students | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|
| | Four | Five | Six | NR | Before school starts | After first period | After second period | Tiffin break | After school closes | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 1 | 116 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 23 | 1 |
| Malda | 0 | 111 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 99 | 15 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 0 | 88 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 7 | 0 |
| Bankura | 3 | 73 | 36 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 5 | 6 |
| South 24 Parganas | 2 | 92 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 7 | 0 |
| Total school (600) | 6 (1%) | 480 (80%) | 105 (17.5%) | 9 (1.5%) | 0 | 0 | 5 (0.8%) | 530 (88.3%) | 57 (9.5%) | 8 (1.4%) |

Head teachers of 480 schools (80%) declare that mid-day meal is given to the students for 5 days a week as is observed from Table-H 15.1. However in 105 schools, the students get their meals for 6 days a week. 6 schools (3 in Bankura, 2 in South 24 Parganas and 1 in Jalpaiguri) provide MDM for 4 days per week. Meals are generally given during tiffin break. However, 5 schools in Malda serve the meal at the end of second period. In 57 schools (9.5%), students get MDM after completion of all the classes.



TABLE-H 15.2

DETAILS ON MDMS AS A PROCESS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Time needed for distribution & consumption of MDM | | | | | Appropriate time for giving MDM to students | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------|---------------|----------|------|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| | 30-40 mins | 40-50 mins | 50mins-1 hour | > 1 hour | NR | Before school starts | After second period | Tiffin break | After school closes | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 43 | 41 | 25 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 23 | 16 |
| Malda | 53 | 33 | 23 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 90 | 19 | 8 |
| Murshidabad | 78 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 7 | 12 |
| Bankura | 76 | 14 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 1 | 17 |
| South 24 Parganas | 57 | 36 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 98 | 8 | 10 |
| Total school | 307 | 145 | 98 | 39 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 472 | 58 | 63 |
| (600) | (51.2%) | (24.2%) | (16.1%) | (6.5%) | (2%) | (1%) | (0.16%) | (78.7%) | (9.7%) | (10.4%) |

Reportedly the time required for distribution and consumption of MDM is 30-50 minutes (Table-H 15.2). The required time span for 98 schools is 50 minutes to 1 hour. 39 schools require greater than 1 hour to complete the feeding programme. 78.7% of head teachers have preferred the tiffin break as the ideal time for the students to have the meal. 9.7 % of head teachers prefer to run the scheme after all the classes are over. 6 schools (1%) have indicated that they prefer the meals to be served before the school starts for the day.

TABLE-H 15.3

DETAILS ON PROVISION OF MDM DURING VACATION IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Continuation of MDMS during vacation | | | Provision of MDM in drought affected areas during summer vacation or during any natural calamity | | | Provision of additional item in MDM during special festivals | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------|--|---------|--------|--|----------|---------|
| | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 2 | 114 | 4 | 4 | 109 | 7 | 46 | 68 | 6 |
| Malda | 7 | 112 | 1 | 3 | 116 | 1 | 13 | 105 | 2 |
| Murshidabad | 9 | 111 | 0 | 7 | 112 | 1 | 52 | 66 | 2 |
| Bankura | 0 | 114 | 6 | 11 | 98 | 11 | 52 | 59 | 9 |
| South 24 Parganas | 11 | 109 | 0 | 11 | 108 | 1 | 56 | 64 | 0 |
| Total school | 29 | 560 | 11 | 36 | 543 | 21 | 219 | 362 | 19 |
| (600) | (4.83%) | (93.3%) | (1.9%) | (6%) | (90.5%) | (3.5%) | (36.5%) | (60.33%) | (3.16%) |



93.3% of head teachers say that the Mid Day Meal Scheme is not continued in their schools during vacation (Table-H 15.3). 29 other schools (4.8%) make arrangements for providing nutritional support to its children during vacation. 90.5% head teachers affirm that MDM is not given to the students in drought affected areas during summer vacation or during any natural calamity. 6% of head teachers say that MDM is provided to students in schools located in drought-affected areas. In 219 schools (36.5%), additional food items are provided to students during special festivals. 362 schools do not make any provision of such kind.

TABLE-H 15.4

TASTING OF MID-DAY MEAL BY HEAD TEACHER/ASSISTANT TEACHERS BEFORE SERVING

| Jalpaiguri | 95 | 21 | 4 |
|-------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Malda | 84 | 32 | 4 |
| Murshidabad | 108 | 11 | 1 |
| Bankura | 84 | 27 | 9 |
| South 24 Parganas | 105 | 14 | 1 |
| Total school | 476 | 105 | 19 |
| (600) | (79.33%) | (17.5%) | (3.16%) |

In 476 schools (79.33%), meals are actually tasted by the teachers before it is served to the students (Table-H 15.5), which ensures that wholesome and quality meal is served to the students. This is not the case with 105 schools (17.5%).

TABLE-H 16.1

DETAILS ON STUDENTS TAKING COOKED MDM IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | All students taking cooked MDM | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 110 | 9 | 1 |
| Malda | 108 | 10 | 2 |
| Murshidabad | 104 | 16 | 0 |
| Bankura | 110 | 5 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 105 | 13 | 2 |
| Total school | 537 | 53 | 10 |
| (600) | (89.5%) | (8.8%) | (1.7%) |



FIGURE-H 12

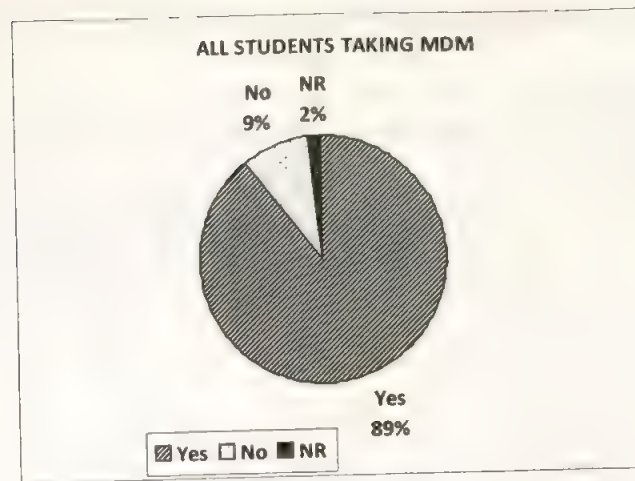


TABLE-H 16.1.1

DETAILS ON STUDENTS TAKING COOKED MDM IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Percentage of students not taking cooked MDM | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------|--------|------|----|
| | Btw 10% | 10-20% | 20-40% | >50% | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Malda | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South 24 Parganas | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total school (53) | 41 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

Mid-Day Meal Scheme revolves around school children. The programme aims to provide adequate nutritious food to the children in order to address the problem of classroom hunger and also to improve the teaching-learning process in the schools. But 8.8 % of head teachers say that all students do not take mid-day meal (Table-H 16.1). The percentage of students not taking MDM is mostly within 20% (Table-H 16.1.1). However, in one school in Jalpaiguri, 50% of students do not take MDM. Reasons cited by the head teachers are poor quality food grains, community meal not being preferred by the students, parents dissuading the wards from taking the meal because of caste issues related to cooks. Also students coming from well-to-do families bring their own tiffins and avoid MDM.

TABLE-H 16.2

DETAILS ON CRITERIA FOR DECIDING NUMBER OF HEADS FOR COOKED MDM CONSUMPTION IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Selection criteria for deciding no. of heads for MDM | | | | Teachers taking responsibility in deciding the no. of heads for MDM | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---|--------|------|
| | Enrolment | Daily average attendance | Attendance on a particular day | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 0 | 110 | 10 | 0 | 116 | 2 | 2 |
| Malda | 2 | 105 | 11 | 2 | 110 | 10 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 7 | 112 | 1 | 0 | 106 | 13 | 1 |
| Bankura | 5 | 101 | 8 | 6 | 111 | 2 | 7 |
| South 24 Parganas | 3 | 110 | 5 | 2 | 116 | 2 | 2 |
| Total school | 17 | 538 | 35 | 10 | 559 | 29 | 12 |
| (600) | (2.8%) | (89.7%) | (5.8%) | (1.7%) | (93.2%) | (4.8%) | (2%) |

Head teachers along with assistant teachers take the responsibility of deciding the number of heads for the mid-day meal (Table-H 16.2). The decision is maximally taken on the basis of the average daily attendance of students in the schools (538). In some schools (17), the number of heads is fixed on total enrolment. Attendance of students on a particular day is also taken into account in 35 schools.

TABLE-H 16.3

PLACE & SEATING ARRANGEMENT OF STUDENTS DURING MDM CONSUMPTION IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Place of taking MDM in school | | | | | Seating arrangement of students | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|--------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Classroom | Playground of school | Outside classroom (other than playground) | Other | NR | Student sit together | Student sit class wise | Boys & Girls sit separately | Other | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 9 | 55 | 55 | 1 | 0 | 91 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Malda | 7 | 39 | 61 | 12 | 1 | 80 | 31 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 34 | 34 | 42 | 8 | 2 | 96 | 17 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Bankura | 23 | 13 | 59 | 20 | 5 | 106 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| South 24 Parganas | 55 | 4 | 55 | 5 | 1 | 95 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total school | 128 | 145 | 272 | 46 | 9 | 468 | 101 | 15 | 10 | 6 |
| (600) | (21.3%) | (24.2%) | (45.3%) | (7.7%) | (1.5%) | (78%) | (16.8%) | (2.5%) | (1.7%) | (1.%) |



None of the surveyed schools have separate eating areas for students. Students eat on the playground in 145 schools and outside the classroom in 272 schools (Table-H 16.3). In 128 schools, students eat in the classroom itself. 78% of head teachers say that all students sit together and enjoy their meal. In 101 schools, students are made to sit classwise for the above purpose.

FIGURE-H 13

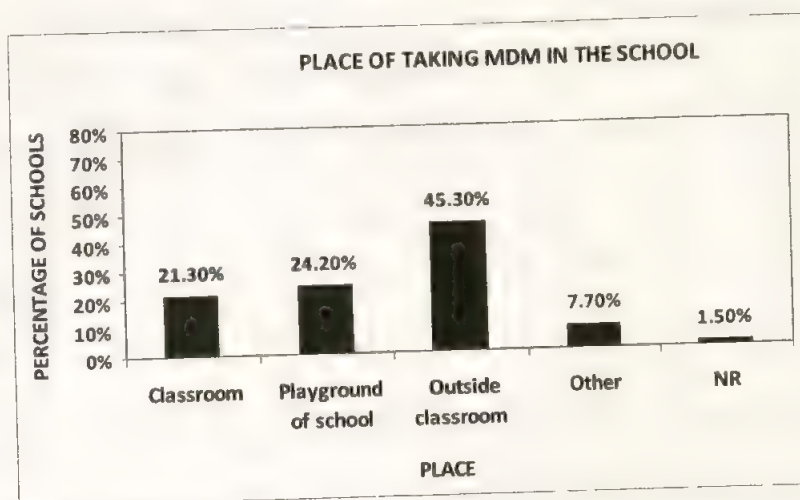


TABLE-H16.4

WASHING OF HANDS BY STUDENTS BEFORE TAKING MDM

| Districts | Yes | No | NR |
|-------------------|---------|------|--------|
| Jalpaiguri | 115 | 2 | 3 |
| Malda | 114 | 2 | 4 |
| Murshidabad | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 115 | 0 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 108 | 2 | 10 |
| Total school | 572 | 6 | 22 |
| (600) | (95.3%) | (1%) | (3.7%) |

95.3% of head teachers say that students wash their hands before taking their mid-day meals (Table-H 16.4).

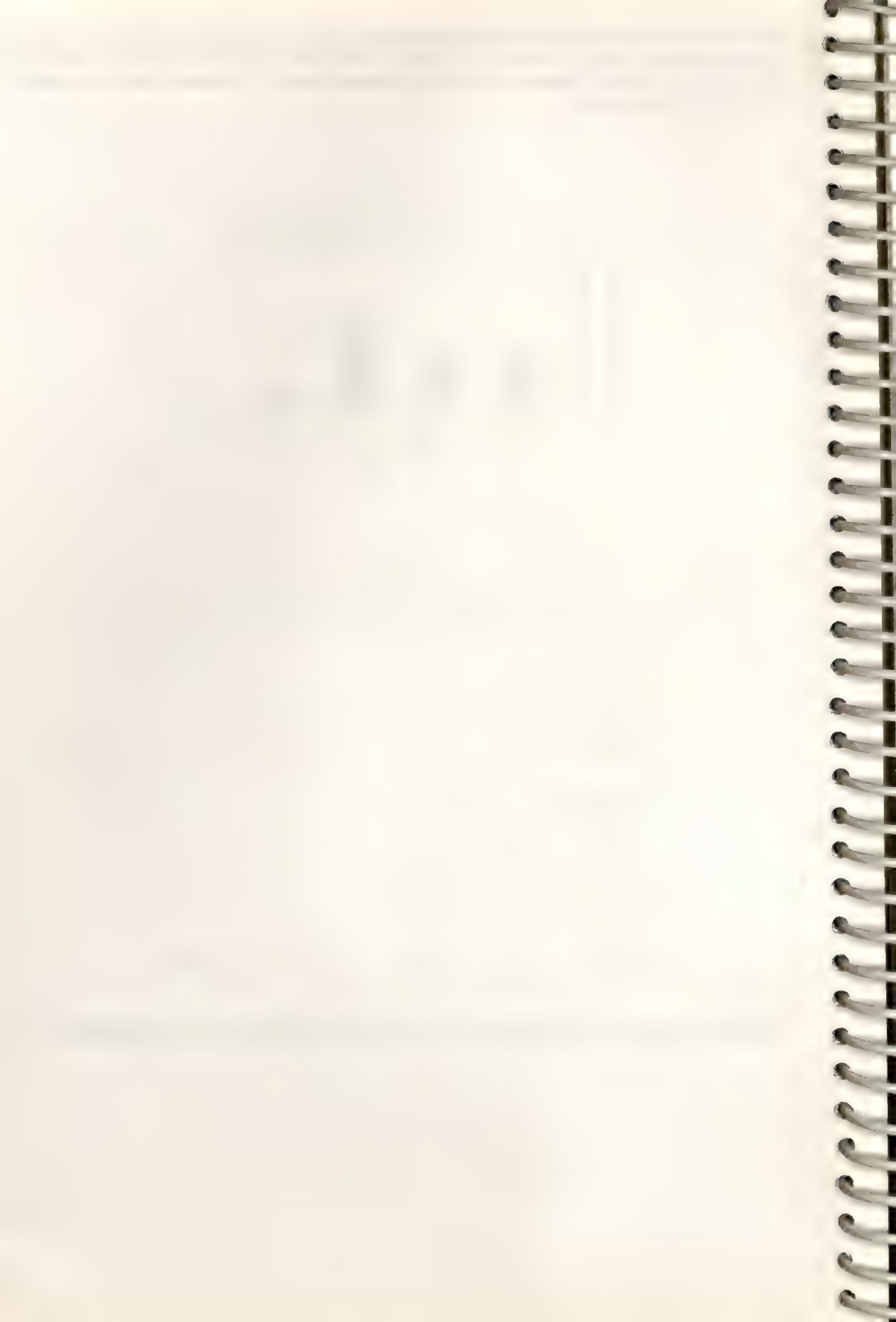


TABLE-H 17.1

FACTORS STRESSED WHILE SELECTING FOOD ITEMS FOR MDM

| Districts | Nutritious value | Taste | Easy availability | Variation in menu | NR |
|-------------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Jalpaiguri | 104 | 37 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Malda | 105 | 28 | 34 | 0 | 5 |
| Murshidabad | 117 | 20 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 106 | 30 | 0 | 28 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 113 | 44 | 22 | 41 | 0 |
| Total schools | 545 | 159 | 95 | 69 | 10 |
| (out of 600) | (90.83%) | (26.5%) | (15.8%) | (11.5%) | (1.66%) |

For selecting food items for MDM, 545 (90.83 %) head teachers say that maximum emphasis is given on the nutritional aspect of the food (Table-H 17.1). 159 (26.5%) head teachers put emphasis on the taste of the cooked food. 95 (15.8%) head teachers decide the menu depending on the food materials, which are easily available in the local market. Variation in lunch menu is stressed on by 69 (11.5%) head teachers to sustain the interest of the students.

FIGURE-H 14

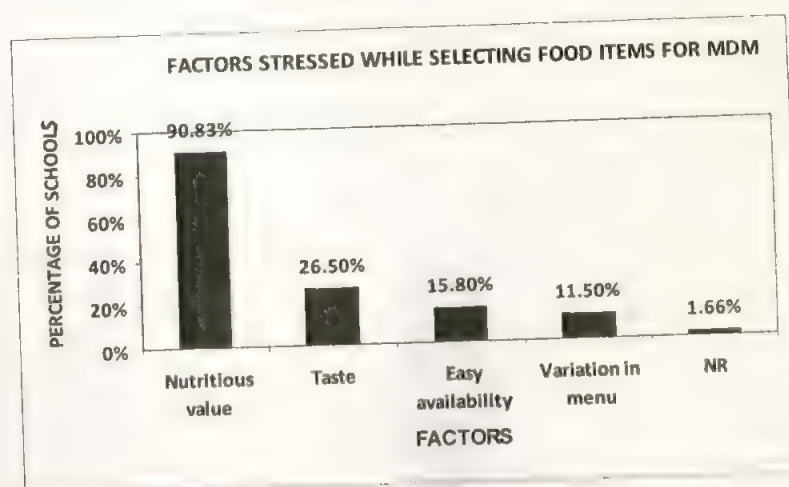




TABLE-H 17.2

DETAILS ON FOOD ITEMS SERVED DURING MDM

| Districts | Same menu for students | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 3 | 117 | 0 |
| Malda | 6 | 112 | 2 |
| Murshidabad | 10 | 108 | 2 |
| Bankura | 3 | 113 | 4 |
| South 24 Parganas | 5 | 113 | 2 |
| Total school | 27 | 563 | 10 |
| (600) | (4.5%) | (93.8%) | (1.7%) |

563 schools (93.8%) have reported that they change the lunch menu on a regular basis [Table-H 17.2]. Head teachers in most of the schools decide the menu. Sometimes the assistant teachers also decide the menu.

FIGURE-H 15

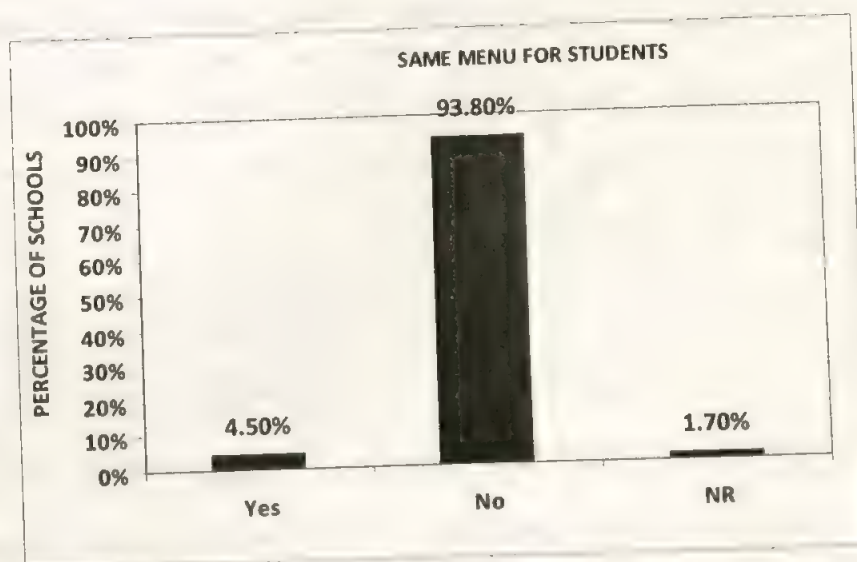




TABLE-H 17.3

DETAILS ON FOOD ITEMS SERVED DURING MDM

| Districts | Food items provided to students | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----|
| | Rice | Lentil/Dal | Egg | Fruit | Bread | Vegetable | Meat | Fish | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 118 | 116 | 114 | 6 | 0 | 116 | 45 | 70 | 0 |
| Malda | 119 | 115 | 119 | 3 | 0 | 116 | 44 | 42 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 119 | 119 | 119 | 1 | 0 | 102 | 51 | 41 | 0 |
| Bankura | 106 | 106 | 101 | 3 | 0 | 105 | 85 | 51 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 118 | 114 | 114 | 8 | 2 | 113 | 63 | 65 | 0 |
| Total schools (out of 600) | 580 (96.66%) | 570 (95%) | 567 (94.5%) | 21 (3.5%) | 2 | 552 (92%) | 288 (48%) | 269 (44.83%) | 6 |

Food items that are supplied to the students are rice, dal, vegetables (leafy and others). Nutritional value of the meal is enhanced by providing eggs to the students. Provision of meat and fish to the students takes place in a smaller number of schools. Fruits are rarely given to the students (Table-H 17.3).

TABLE-H 17.4

DETAILS ON PROVISION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD ITEMS, MEDICINES DURING MDM

| Districts | Supplementary food items provided to students | | | | | Supply of Vitamin A | | | Supply of De-worming medicine | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Dahlia | Soya bean | Iodized salt | Folic acid | Iron tablet | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jalpaiguri | 5 | 110 | 108 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 68 | 27 | 13 | 71 | 36 |
| Malda | 4 | 91 | 80 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 98 | 14 | 8 | 94 | 18 |
| Murshidabad | 2 | 108 | 99 | 17 | 21 | 43 | 69 | 8 | 31 | 74 | 15 |
| Bankura | 10 | 105 | 99 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 71 | 36 | 6 | 70 | 44 |
| South 24 Parganas | 6 | 111 | 102 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 78 | 11 | 27 | 78 | 15 |
| Total school (out of 600) | 27 (45%) | 525 (87.5%) | 488 (81.33%) | 30 (5%) | 33 (5.5%) | 120 (20%) | 384 (64%) | 96 (16%) | 85 (14.2%) | 387 (64.5%) | 128 (21.3%) |



Iodized salts are used for cooking in 81.33% of the schools. Soyabean is provided to students in 87.5% of schools. Provision of Dahlia in some schools (27) is also reported (Table-H 17.4). However, administration of health supplements like Vitamin A, and supply of de-worming medicines to students is quite insignificant with comparatively best results in Murshidabad district, which is still on the lower side. These micronutrients are mostly supplied by local health organizations. No definite responses have been obtained from the head teachers on average caloric intake of children and also on the protein content in the food provided to the children per meal.

TABLE -H 18

REACTION OF STUDENTS AFTER HAVING COOKED MDM IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Happy | Satisfied | Not satisfied | NR |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| Jalpaiguri | 78 | 38 | 1 | 3 |
| Malda | 52 | 64 | 4 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 72 | 46 | 1 | 1 |
| Bankura | 89 | 26 | 0 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 72 | 47 | 1 | 0 |
| Total school | 363 | 221 | 7 | 9 |
| (600) | (60.5%) | (36.83%) | (1.2%) | (1.5%) |

60.5% of head teachers say that the students feel very happy and content after having the meal while 36.83% say that the students are satisfied (Table-H 18). Head teachers in 7 schools (4 in Malda, 1 in Jalpaiguri and 1 in South 24 Parganas), have reported that the students are not satisfied with MDM.

FIGURE-H 16

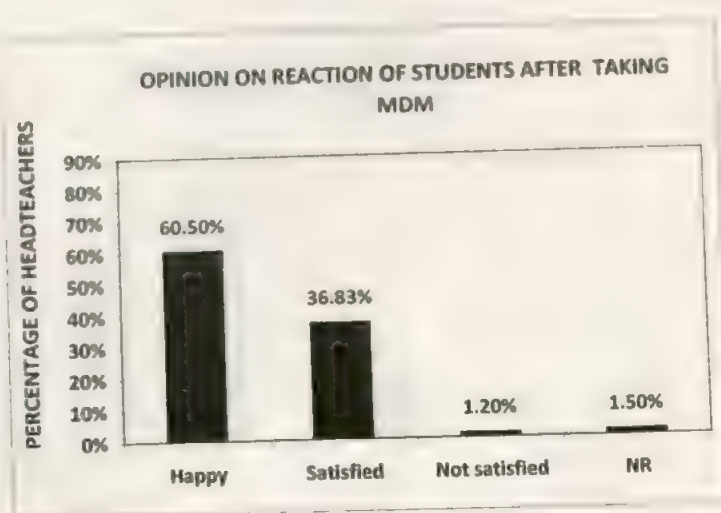




TABLE -H 19.1

IMPACT OF MDM ON ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Increase in Enrolment | | | Percentage of increase in enrolment (in the 455 schools) | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|---|------------|------------|------|----|
| | Yes | No | NR | Btw 10% | 10- 20% | 20- 40% | >50% | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 89 | 36 | 4 | 21 | 10 | 20 | 5 | 4 |
| Malda | 92 | 27 | 1 | 38 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| Murshidabad | 92 | 27 | 1 | 32 | 41 | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| Bankura | 97 | 17 | 6 | 39 | 34 | 13 | 10 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 94 | 26 | 0 | 39 | 29 | 20 | 6 | 0 |
| Total school (600) | 455 (75.8%) | 133 (22.2%) | 12 (2%) | 169 | 168 | 77 | 27 | 14 |

75.8% of head teachers reported that the enrolment of students has definitely increased as a result of the MDM scheme (Table H 19.1). The percentage of increase in enrolment is between 10% in 169 schools, 10-20% in 168 schools and 20-40% in 77 schools. In 27 schools (with 10 schools in Bankura) enrolment has increased by over 50%. However, 22.2% of head teachers have reported that no increase was observed.

FIGURE-H 17

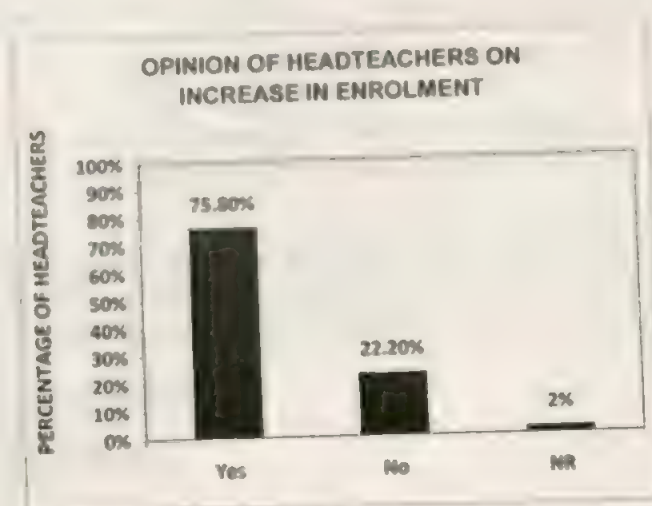




TABLE -H 19.1.1

DETAILS OF ENROLMENT IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Year of inception of MDMS | Year wise enrolment of students | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| Jalpaiguri | 2004 | 4586 | 4667 | 4611 | 4181 | 4150 |
| Malda | 2004 | 2420 | 3469 | 4420 | 4420 | 4820 |
| Murshidabad | 2004 | 1614 | 1625 | 1450 | 1382 | 1387 |
| Bankura | 2004 | 1713 | 1816 | 1822 | 1813 | 1779 |
| South 24 Parganas | 2004 | 13092 | 12392 | 12739 | 12020 | 11886 |

Table-H 19.1.1 shows the enrolment figures in 140 schools (out of 600 surveyed schools) as supplied by the head teachers. Head teachers have reported that the MDM Scheme started in these schools in 2004. Considering 2004 as the base year, a down ward trend in the enrolment pattern is observed.

TABLE -H 19.1.2

DETAILS OF ENROLMENT IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Year of inception of MDMS | Year wise enrolment of students | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| Jalpaiguri | 2005 | 6940 | 7077 | 6994 | 7037 | 7093 |
| Malda | 2005 | 10620 | 12181 | 13320 | 13731 | 13343 |
| Murshidabad | 2005 | 11412 | 11715 | 16784 | 11674 | 11472 |
| Bankura | 2005 | 4161 | 4626 | 4516 | 4733 | 4708 |
| South 24 Parganas | 2005 | 2197 | 2437 | 2734 | 2843 | 2715 |

Table-H 19.1.2 is identical in structure to Table-19.1.1 but contains data for the year 2005. Head teachers have reported a similar downward trend in enrolment in 234 schools where MDM came into operation in 2005 (also see Table-H 3).

There seems to be some mismatch in data between Table-H 19.1 and data in Tables- H 19.1.1 & H 19.1.2 which cannot be explained in the present study and may require further probe. However, the report prepared by DIET South 24 Parganas pointed out few probable factors for decline in enrolment which are stated below:

1. Increase in number of primary schools and SSKs.
2. Decrease in population of the district.



Graphical representation of status of enrolment in 5 districts is given below:

FIGURE-H 18

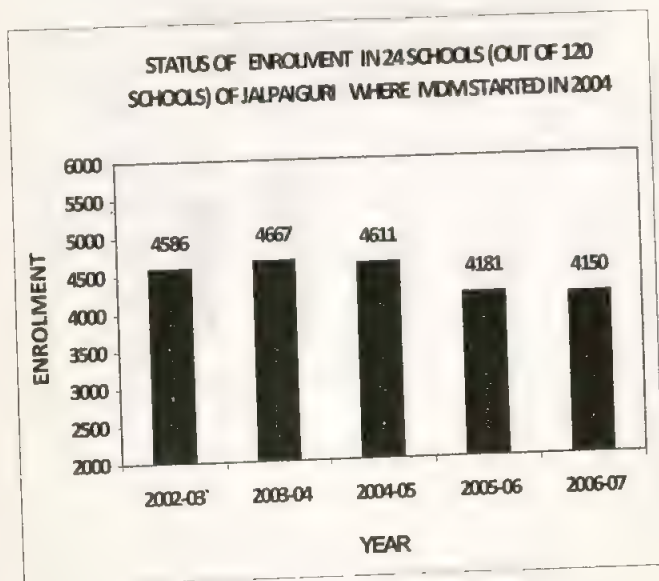


FIGURE-H 19

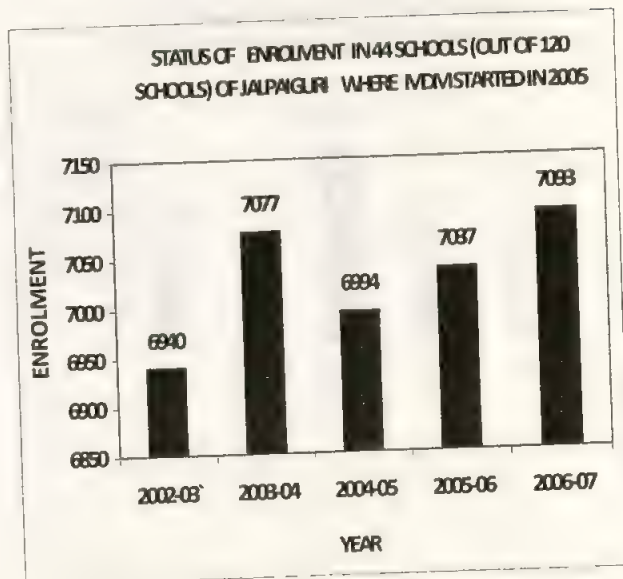


FIGURE-H 20

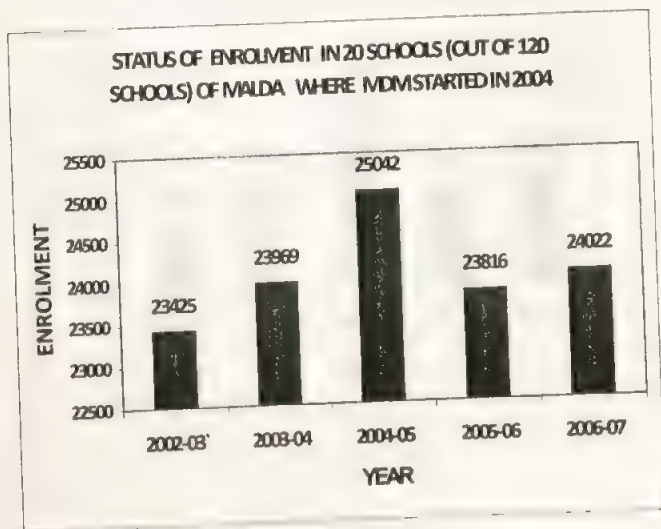


FIGURE-H 21

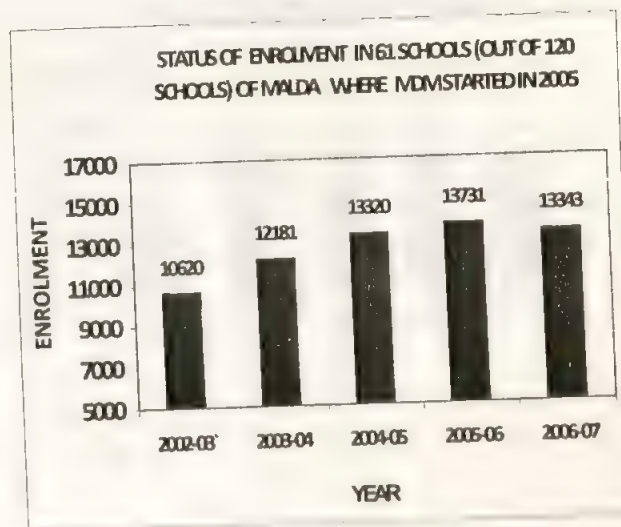




FIGURE-H 22

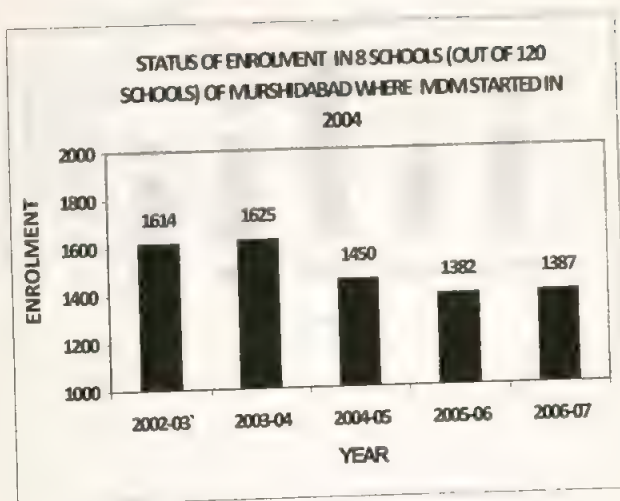


FIGURE-H 23

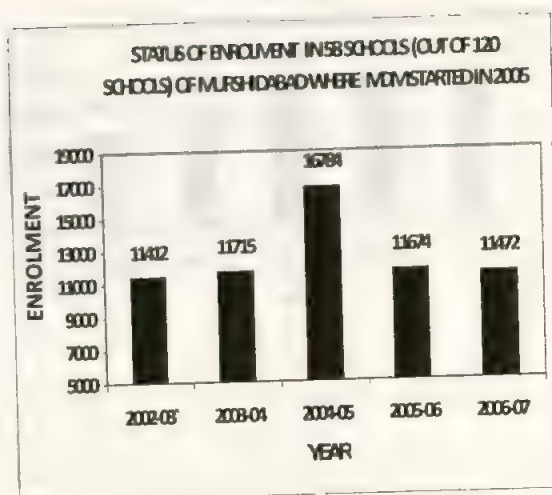


FIGURE-H 24

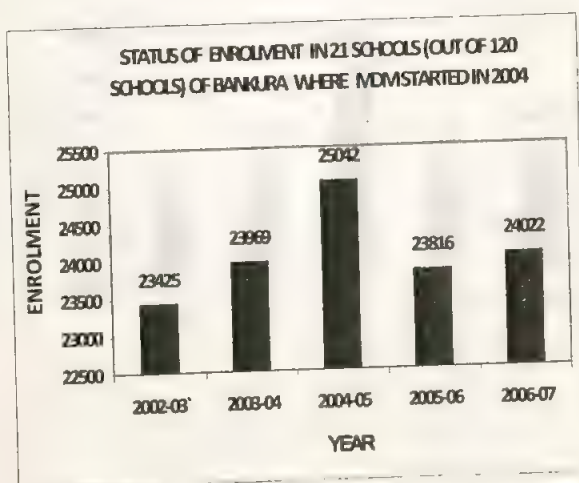


FIGURE-H 25

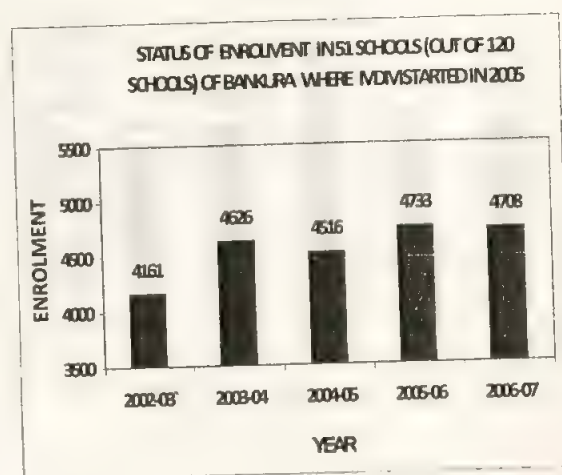




FIGURE-H 26

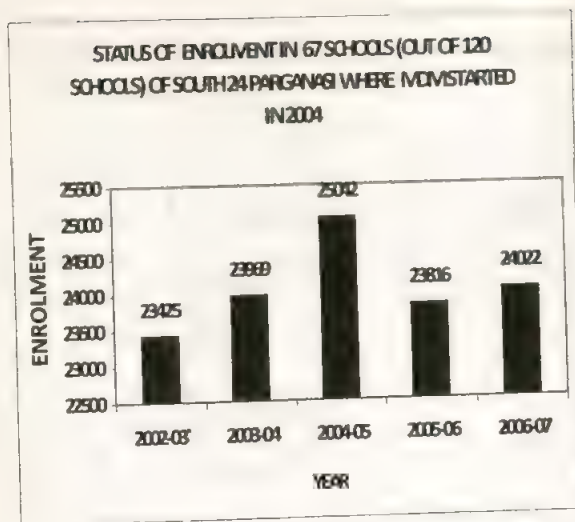


FIGURE-H 27

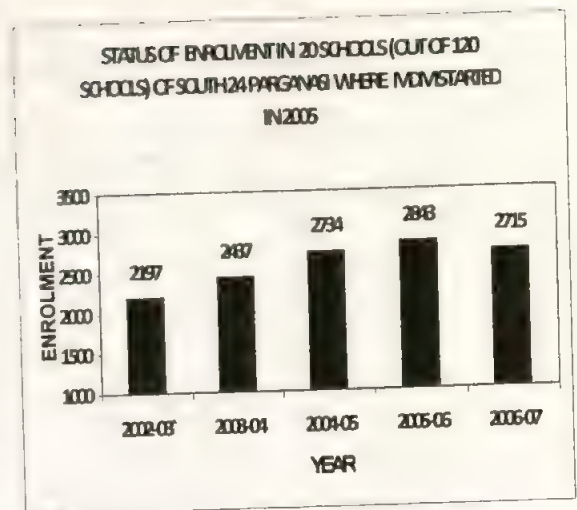


FIGURE-H 28

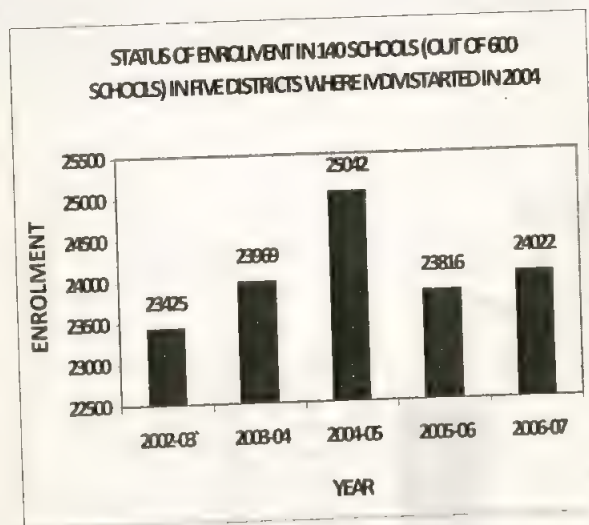


FIGURE-H 29

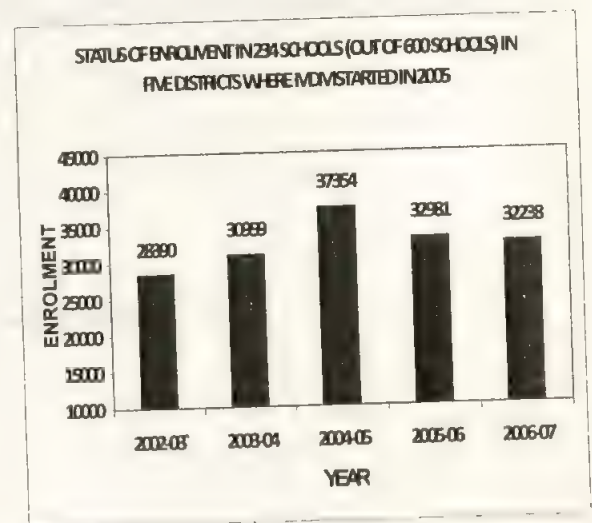




TABLE -H 19.2

IMPACT OF MDMS ON ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Increase in Attendance | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 93 | 24 | 3 |
| Malda | 106 | 14 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 104 | 15 | 1 |
| Bankura | 112 | 3 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 104 | 15 | 1 |
| Total school | 519 | 71 | 10 |
| (600) | (86.5%) | (11.83%) | (1.7%) |

86.5% of head teachers report that MDM scheme has been quite effective in promoting attendance on a daily basis in their schools (Table-H 19.2). However in 71 schools, the head teachers say that there has been no change in the attendance rate of the students.

FIGURE-H 30

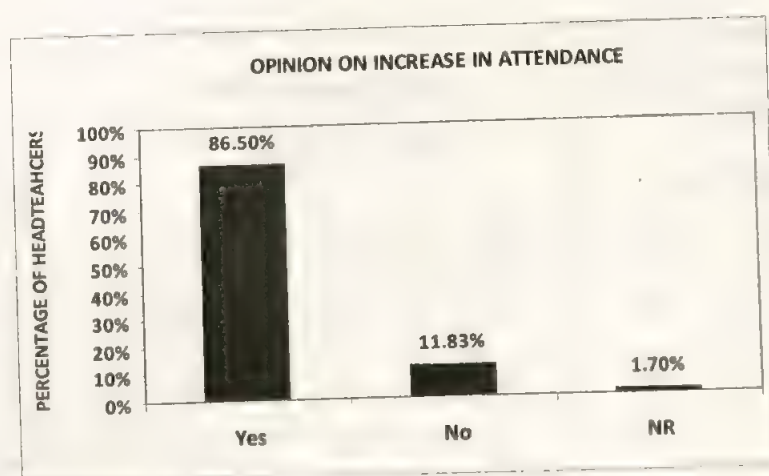




TABLE-H 20.1

CHANGE IN ATTITUDE OF CHILDREN BELONGING TO THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED SECTIONS REGARDING COMING TO SCHOOL

| Districts | Yes | No | NR |
|-------------------|---------|--------|------|
| Jalpaiguri | 111 | 7 | 2 |
| Malda | 110 | 8 | 2 |
| Murshidabad | 113 | 5 | 2 |
| Bankura | 114 | 1 | 5 |
| South 24 Parganas | 109 | 10 | 1 |
| Total school | 557 | 31 | 12 |
| (600) | (92.8%) | (5.2%) | (2%) |

92.8% of head teachers say that there has definitely been a positive change in the attitude of children belonging to the economically disadvantaged sections regarding regular school attendance following the implementation of MDM Scheme in the schools (Table-H 20.1). Students are now more eager to come to schools. The head teachers have asserted that regular mid-day meals have certainly lifted the spirits of the children.

TABLE-H 20.2

DETAILS OF NON-ENROLLED CHILDREN (BELOW 5 YEARS) REGARDING COMING TO SCHOOL

| Districts | Non -enrolled children coming to school | | | Non -enrolled children coming to school & taking MDM (out of 478 schools) | | |
|-------------------|---|---------|--------|--|--------|----|
| | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 83 | 31 | 6 | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| Malda | 107 | 12 | 1 | 106 | 1 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 98 | 22 | 0 | 96 | 2 | 0 |
| Bankura | 107 | 8 | 5 | 103 | 4 | 0 |
| South 24 Parganas | 83 | 34 | 3 | 81 | 2 | 0 |
| Total school | 478 | 107 | 15 | 469 | 9 | 0 |
| | (79.7%) | (17.8%) | (2.5%) | (98.1%) | (1.9%) | |



Non-enrolled (under-age) children regularly come to school along with their elder siblings and have MDM (Table-H 20.2) as reported by 79.7% of head teachers. Head teachers have reported that local people, villagers, parents raise alarms in schools if mid-day meal is not provided to these children.

TABLE –H 21.1
IMPACT OF MDMS ON TEACHING-LEARNING SCENARIO OF SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Effect of MDMS on student's performance | | | | Disturbance in teaching-learning process | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------|---------------|--------|--|----------|--------|
| | Doing well | Same as before | Deterioration | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 76 | 31 | 9 | 4 | 33 | 82 | 5 |
| Malda | 47 | 45 | 28 | 0 | 52 | 68 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 72 | 39 | 8 | 1 | 41 | 77 | 2 |
| Bankura | 86 | 26 | 2 | 6 | 23 | 89 | 8 |
| South 24 Parganas | 60 | 43 | 14 | 3 | 44 | 76 | 0 |
| Total school | 341 | 184 | 61 | 14 | 193 | 392 | 15 |
| (600) | (56.8%) | (30.7%) | (10.2%) | (2.3%) | (32.2%) | (65.33%) | (2.5%) |

56.8% of head teachers report that performance of students have improved after the introduction of MDMS (Table-H 21.1). Concentration levels in students have mostly increased. That they no longer remain hungry during school hours is probably an important factor. However, in this context, 30.7% of head teachers also report that there has been no change in the performance of the students. Finally, 10.2% of head teachers actually reported that student's performance in school has deteriorated during MDMS.

32.2% of head teachers assert that MDMS is causing disturbance in the teaching-learning process in schools. The grounds for disturbance as stated by the head teachers are reduction in class hours caused by the teachers' engagement in supervision of MDMS coupled with limitation in their number, indiscipline in classroom during meal, children becoming inattentive in class after the meal, more interest of poor children on meal than on studying, and the coming of underage children to school for having the meal.



FIGURE-H 31

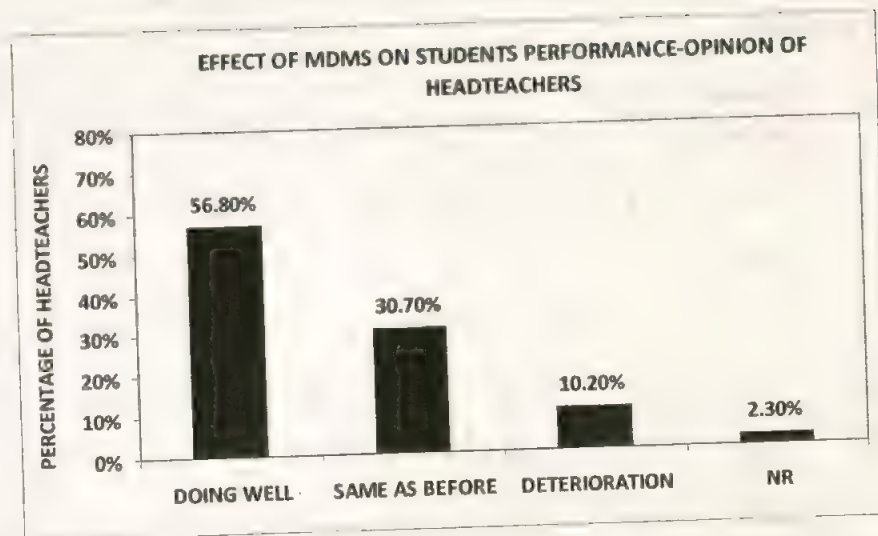


FIGURE-H 32

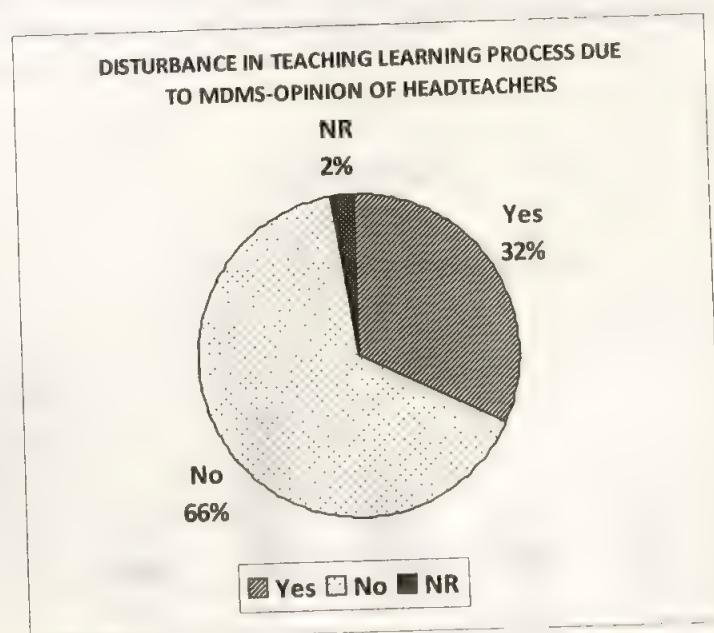




TABLE -H 21.2

DETAILS ON CLASS ROOM TRANSACTIONS AFTER MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Number of classes held after MDM is over | | | | | Attendance of students in class after MDM (out of 531 schools) | | |
|-------------------|--|-------|---------|--------|--------|---|------|----|
| | One | Two | >Two | None | NR | Same as before | Less | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 18 | 71 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 62 | 36 | 1 |
| Malda | 17 | 66 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 54 | 49 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 3 | 48 | 58 | 7 | 4 | 88 | 21 | 0 |
| Bankura | 5 | 83 | 23 | 6 | 3 | 95 | 15 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 4 | 62 | 43 | 8 | 3 | 88 | 21 | 0 |
| Total school | 47 | 330 | 154 | 52 | 17 | 387 | 142 | 2 |
| (600) | (7.8%) | (55%) | (25.7%) | (8.7%) | (2.8%) | | | |

Head teachers of 531 schools [out of 600 survey schools (including SSKs)] report that classes are held following the mid-day meals in the schools. The number of classes held is shown in the above table (Table-H 21.2). No classes are held in 52 schools after students finish taking MDM.

As regards to the attendance of students in class following mid-day meals, 387 head teachers (out of 531 head teachers) say that it is the same as the period preceding MDM. But 142 head teachers say that attendance of students decreases after MDM as they leave for home.

FIGURE-H 33

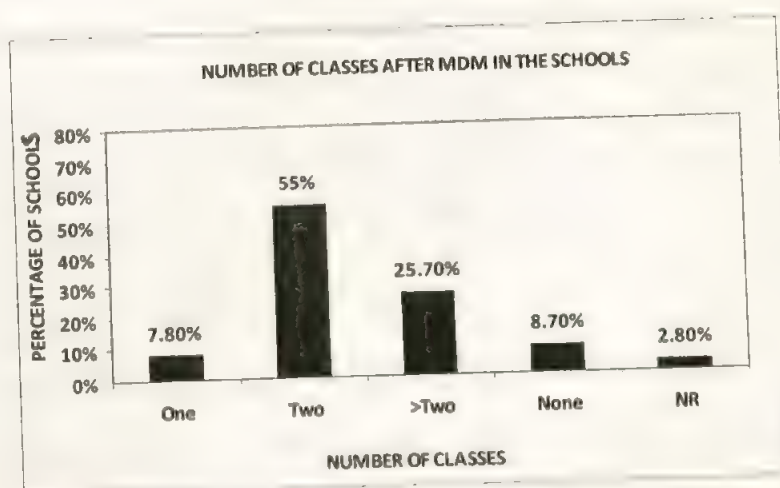




TABLE -H 21.3

DETAILS ON STUDENTS TAKING MDM WITHOUT ATTENDING CLASSES

| Districts | Yes | No | NR |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Jalpaiguri | 8 | 109 | 3 |
| Malda | 26 | 94 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 45 | 73 | 2 |
| Bankura | 19 | 95 | 6 |
| South 24 Parganas | 12 | 105 | 3 |
| Total school | 110 | 476 | 14 |
| (600) | (18.3%) | (79.3%) | (2.4%) |

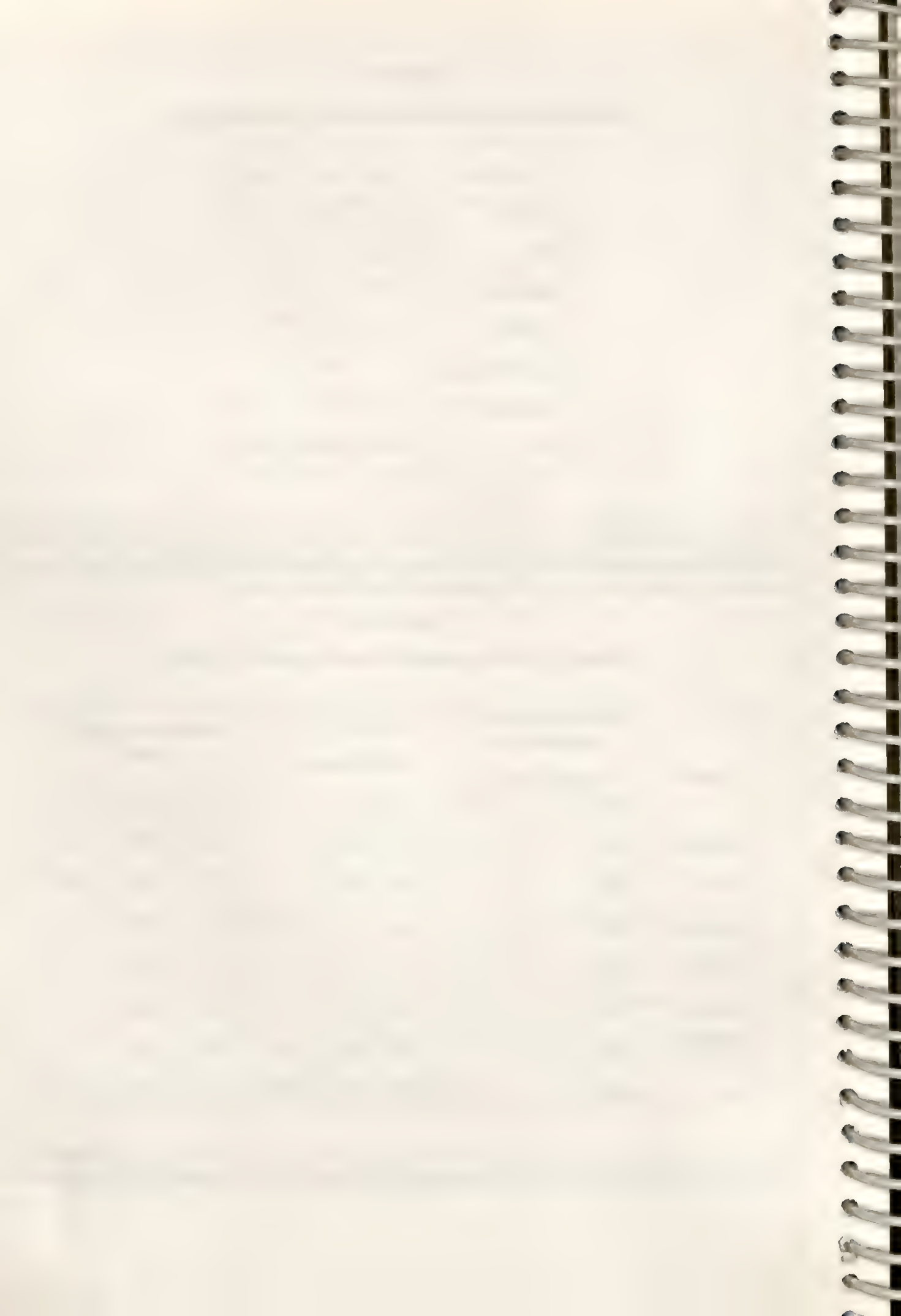
Head teachers of 110 schools (18.3%) have reported that students come to school only for taking MDM as their interest lies more with having the meal than with learning. However it is very encouraging that, 79.3% of head teachers have reported otherwise (Table-H 21.3). They say that improvement in teaching-learning process in schools is underway as students come to school not only to have the meal but also to study.

TABLE -H 22.1

DETAILS OF TEACHER INVOLVEMENT IN MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Head teacher obtaining full support from Assistant teachers | | | Involvement of all Assistant teachers | | | Teachers taking cooked MDM | | |
|-------------------|---|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|------|---------|----------------------------|----------|---------|
| | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 111 | 3 | 6 | 102 | 14 | 4 | 25 | 89 | 6 |
| Malda | 115 | 5 | 0 | 109 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 115 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 107 | 13 | 0 | 104 | 16 | 0 | 33 | 86 | 1 |
| Bankura | 112 | 2 | 6 | 107 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 110 | 6 |
| South 24 Parganas | 110 | 9 | 1 | 114 | 5 | 1 | 34 | 85 | 1 |
| Total school | 555 | 32 | 13 | 536 | 54 | 10 | 101 | 485 | 14 |
| (600) | (92.5%) | (5.33%) | (2.16%) | (89.33%) | (9%) | (1.66%) | (16.83%) | (80.83%) | (2.33%) |

92.5% of head teachers report that full support from assistant teachers is obtained in the running of MDM Scheme (Table-H 22.1). 89.33% of head teachers responded positively about the active involvement of all teachers in



implementation of the scheme. 87% of head teachers claim that discussions are carried out by the teachers on qualitative aspects of the MDM with the students. Discussions are mainly on the nutritious aspect of the food viz., protein content, calorific value of food, importance of balanced diet etc. Health and hygiene aspects like regular cutting of nails, washing of hands and feet with soap, waste disposal procedure etc. also feature in the discussion. 16.83% of head teachers confirm that along with students, teachers also take mid-day meal in the schools.

TABLE -H 22.2

TEACHERS INVOLVEMENT IN MDMS HAMPERING TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS IN SCHOOL

| Districts | Yes | No | NR |
|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Jalpaiguri | 28 | 86 | 6 |
| Malda | 35 | 85 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 30 | 89 | 1 |
| Bankura | 14 | 99 | 7 |
| South 24 Parganas | 28 | 91 | 1 |
| Total school | 135 | 450 | 15 |
| (600) | (22.5%) | (75%) | (2.5%) |

That teacher's involvement in MDM Scheme is not hampering the process of teaching-learning in schools is reported by 75% of head teachers (Table-H 22.2). On the contrary 22.5% head teachers allege that MDMS is actually disrupting the class room processes as the teachers have to spend too much of time on its supervision. 25% of head teachers refrained from answering this survey question.

FIGURE-H 34

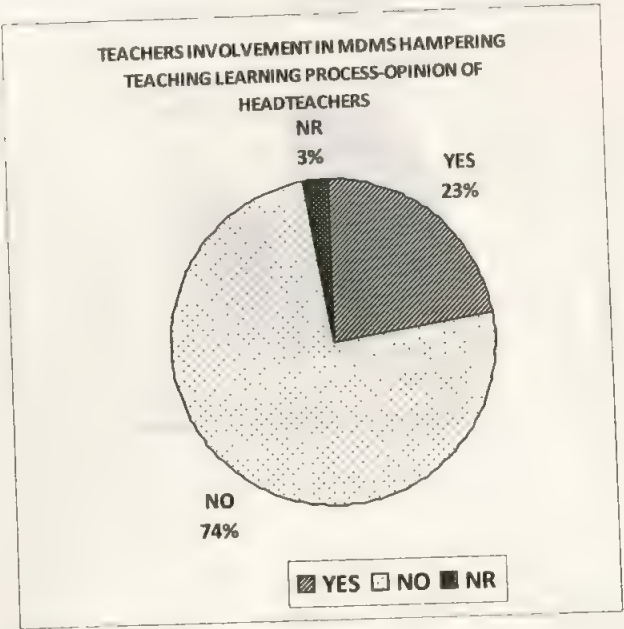




TABLE -H 23.1

DETAILS ON CHANGE IN HEALTH STATUS OF STUDENTS DUE TO MDM INTAKE IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

| Districts | Positive impact | No change in health | NR |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|
| Jalpaiguri | 104 | 10 | 6 |
| Malda | 84 | 35 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 102 | 14 | 4 |
| Bankura | 104 | 9 | 7 |
| South 24 Parganas | 91 | 28 | 1 |
| Total school | 485 | 96 | 19 |
| (600) | (80.8%) | (16%) | (3.2%) |

80.8% of head teachers have reported that there has certainly been a positive impact in the health of the students due to partaking of MDM. 16% of head teachers report that there has been no change in the health status of the students (Table-H 23.1).

FIGURE-H 35

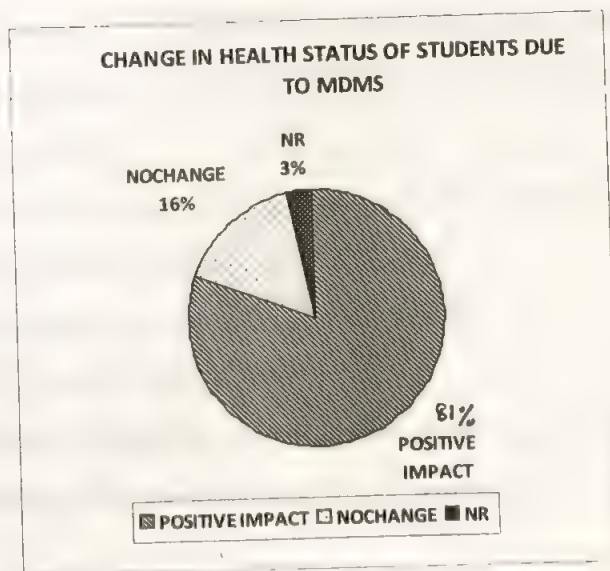




TABLE -H 23.2

PARENTS COMPLAINING ABOUT COOKED MDMS IN SURVEYED SCHOOLS

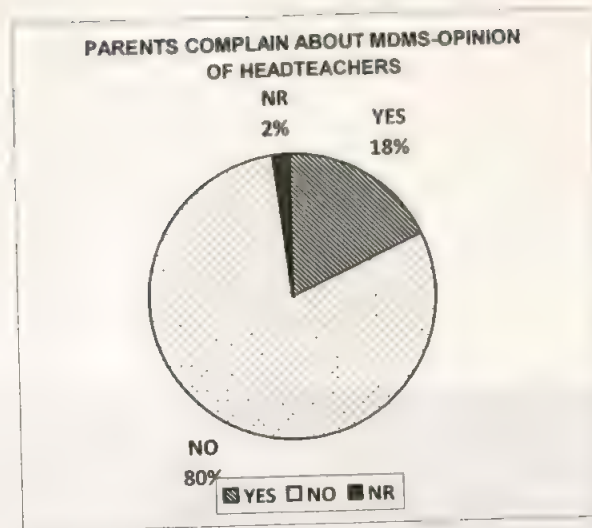
| Districts | Yes | No | NR |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------|
| Jalpaiguri | 16 | 101 | 3 |
| Malda | 37 | 80 | 3 |
| Murshidabad | 15 | 105 | 0 |
| Bankura | 8 | 106 | 6 |
| South 24 Parganas | 32 | 88 | 0 |
| Total school | 108 | 480 | 12 |
| (600) | (18%) | (80%) | (2%) |

Table-H 23.2 shows that a large majority of schools (80%) do not report the parents/guardians as having any complaints against the MDMS. However some head teachers (18%) say that parents do have complaints some of which are listed below:

1. Teaching-learning process in school is hampered due to teachers' involvement in the MDM Scheme.
2. Provision of poor quality food grains for the children. Meals are not supplemented with fish, eggs, meat, milk etc.
Vegetables are not cooked properly.
3. Inadequate quantity of food provided to the children, which does not satiate the hunger of the children.
4. Plates for eating are not provided by the schools.
5. Number of cooks engaged for cooking the mid-day meal is inadequate.
6. Supervision of children during mid-day meal is lacking.
7. Schools provided very hot food during summer months, which the children are unable to eat.
8. Proper infrastructure like separate kitchen, eating area, storage facilities, water supply, smoke-less chullahs etc is lacking.
9. Apprehension of fire and smoke hazards in schools.
10. Deterioration in parent-teacher relationship.



FIGURE-H 36



DIFFICULTIES FACED AS REPORTED BY THE HEAD TEACHERS IN CONDUCTING MDM SCHEME

Some of the difficulties as stated by the head teachers in running MDM Scheme are listed below:

- 1) Running of MDMS in school being an additional responsibility, it involves a large amount of work like account keeping, counting of heads for MDM, fixing of menu chart, procuring vegetables/cooking ingredients etc.
- 2) Full support from Community members, Self Help Groups is lacking.
- 3) Coming of underage children for taking mid-day meal in schools. Villagers/local people /parents protest strongly if MDM is not provided to their underage children.
- 4) Chaos and indiscipline in school during and after MDM. Students become unmanageable if mid-day meal is served late.
- 5) Mid-Day Meal cooking has to be done in turns due to paucity of utensils.
- 6) Absence of specific kitchen facilities leads to problems in cooking especially during rainy season.
- 7) Requisitioned amount of food grains not supplied by the ration dealers.
- 8) Fuel scarcity with consequent hike in fuel prices
- 9) Students become inattentive after MDM and want to go home.
- 10) Delay in receipt of MDM fund leads to running of scheme on loan or to temporary stoppage of MDMS.







RESPONSES FROM THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Sample Profile:

Number of districts: 5 (Jalpaiguri, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura, South 24 Parganas)

Target number of Community members (5 districts @ 20 members/district): 100

TABLE-C 1
ORGANIZATION TO WHICH COMMUNITY MEMBERS BELONG

| District | VEC | WEC | MTA | PTA | PANCHAYAT | BLOCK /DISTRICT OFFICE | OTHERS | NR | TOTAL |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------------------|--------|----|-------|
| Jalpaiguri | 7 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Malda | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| Murshidabad | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Bankura | 12 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| South 24 Parganas | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 20 |
| Total members | 36 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 100 |

The survey has been conducted on 100 community members, 20 members from each of 5 districts mentioned above. Table- C 1 shows the distribution of different organization to which the community members belong.

TABLE-C 2.1
DETAILS ON INVOLVEMENT OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN MDMS IN SCHOOLS

| District | SUPERVISION | COOKING | DISTRIBUTION | MANAGEMENT | RECRUITMENT OF COOK | MAINTENANCE OF ACCOUNT | PURCHASE OF INGREDIENTS | PROCUREMENT OF FUNDS | MENU SELECTION | DONATION OF RAW FOOD MATERIALS/ INGREDIENTS | OTHERS | NO LINK WITH MDMS | NR |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|--------|-------------------|----|
| Jalpaiguri | 17 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malda | 17 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 13 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 13 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South 24 Parganas | 13 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Total members | 73 | 9 | 13 | 27 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 |

Table-C 2.1 gives the nature of involvement of community members in the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. 73% of community members state that they supervise the running of MDMS. Few members are also engaged in cooking and distribution of the meal. Recruitments of cooks, procurement of funds, menu selection is also done by some of them. 16% of members say that they contribute in the maintenance of MDM accounts.



TABLE-C 2.2
FREQUENCY OF SUPERVISION OF PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COOKED MDM IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | FREQUENCY OF SUPERVISION BY COMMUNITY MEMBERS | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|----|
| | DAILY | OCCASIONALLY | EVERY ALTERNATE DAY | TWICE A WEEK | WEEKLY | MONTHLY | ONCE EVERY 2 MONTHS | AS PER REQUIREMENT | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Malda | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total members(100) | 18 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 23 | 33 | 2 | 1 | 7 |

Table-C 2.2 shows the frequency of MDMS supervision as stated by the surveyed community members. Daily supervision of the programme is done by only 18% of the community members. Most of the members go for supervision once a week or once a month.

TABLE-C 3.1
FREQUENCY OF MEETING OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS ON MDMS IN SCHOOLS

| DISTRICT | ONCE IN A WEEK | ONCE IN 15 DAYS | ONCE IN A MONTH | ONCE IN 2 MONTHS | ONCE IN 3 - 4 MONTHS | NR | DO NOT KNOW |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----|-------------------|
| Jalpaiguri | 0 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Malda | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Murshidabad | 0 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 0 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| South 24 Parganas | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Total members (100) | 5 | 14 | 47 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 2 |

As regards to the meeting of community members on MDM Scheme, 47% of members say that the meetings are held once every month (Table-C 3.1). Only 5% of members talk about weekly MDM meetings. 25% of members say that they meet at an interval of every 2/4 months for discussing issues related to the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.



TABLE-C 3

PERCENTAGE OF VISITS MADE BY DISTRICT OFFICIALS & HIGH OFFICIALS OF DISTRICT TO SCHOOLS IN DISTRICT

| DISTRICT | OVER 15 DAYS | OVER 10 DAYS | OVER 5 DAYS | OVER 3 DAYS | OVER 1 DAY | OCCASIONALLY | NO VISITS | NR |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|----|
| Jalpaiguri | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Maldah | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bankura | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 8 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total members (100) | 16 | 42 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

42% of community members report that school visits by District and District officials are monthly (Table C 3). Only 16% community members say that the higher officials make fortnightly visits to the schools. 2 community members from Maldah district however report that no such visits are ever made by the higher officials in the school.

TABLE-C 4

TIMELY SUPPLY OF ADEQUATE FUNDS & FOODGRAINS TO SCHOOLS

| DISTRICT | TIMELY FUND SUPPLY | | | TIMELY FOODGRAINS SUPPLY | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|
| | YES | NO | NR | YES | NO | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 7 | 13 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 0 |
| Maldah | 7 | 12 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 19 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 5 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 5 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| Total members (100) | 43 | 52 | 5 | 77 | 17 | 6 |

52% of community members say that funds for running the MDM Scheme is not obtained on time (Table C 4). On the other hand 77% of community members confirm that supply of food grains reaches the school on time. However the view of 17% community members in this respect is different. Noticeably, both fund and food grains reach Murshidabad district on time.



FIGURE-C1

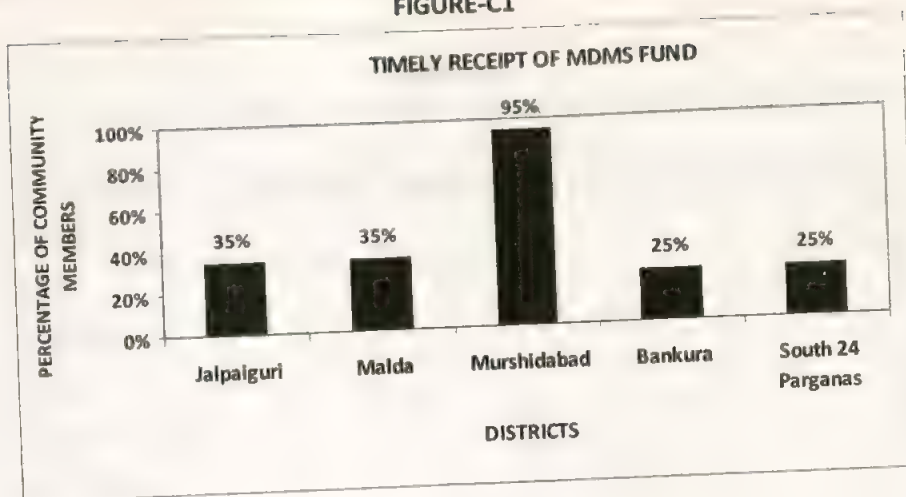


FIGURE-C2

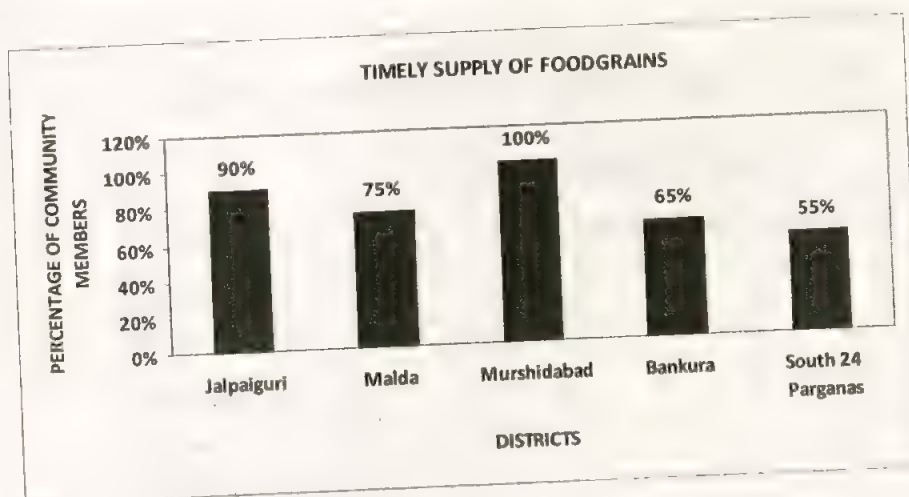


TABLE-C 5 .1
PERSONS ENGAGED IN COOKING MDMS IN SCHOOLS

| DISTRICT | TEACHERS | MOTHERS | SHGs | NGOs | LOCAL PERSONS | NR |
|-------------------|----------|---------|------|------|---------------|----|
| Jalpaiguri | 0 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Malda | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Murshidabad | 0 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 0 | 3 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Total members | 1 | 11 | 79 | 1 | 8 | 8 |



79% of Community members state that mid-day meal cooking is mostly done by the Self Help Groups. Only 11% of community members confirm the involvement of mothers in this respect (Table-C 5.1).

TABLE-C 5.2
PERSONS ENGAGED IN CLEANING KITCHEN AND EATING AREA IN SCHOOLS

| DISTRICT | TEACHERS | STUDENTS | COOKS/HELPER | MOTHERS | VEC | NR |
|-------------------|----------|----------|--------------|---------|-----|----|
| Jalpaiguri | 1 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Malda | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Murshidabad | 0 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Total members | 1 | 8 | 89 | 3 | 1 | 8 |

89% of community members say that it is the cooks and their helpers who clean the kitchen and eating areas before and after the MDM programme (Table-C 5.2). Assistance from students is also obtained during cleaning.

TABLE-C 6.1
QUALITY OF FOOD SERVED DURING COOKED MDMS IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | QUALITY OF FOOD SERVED | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------|--------------|------|----|
| | VERY GOOD | GOOD | SATISFACTORY | POOR | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 4 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Malda | 1 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 1 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Bankura | 1 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 2 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 3 |
| Total members (100) | 9 | 46 | 36 | 3 | 6 |

46% of community members report that good quality food is served to the students (Table-C 6.1). 36% community members report about its satisfactory nature. 3% of community members have actually said the food provided to the students is of poor quality.



FIGURE-C 3

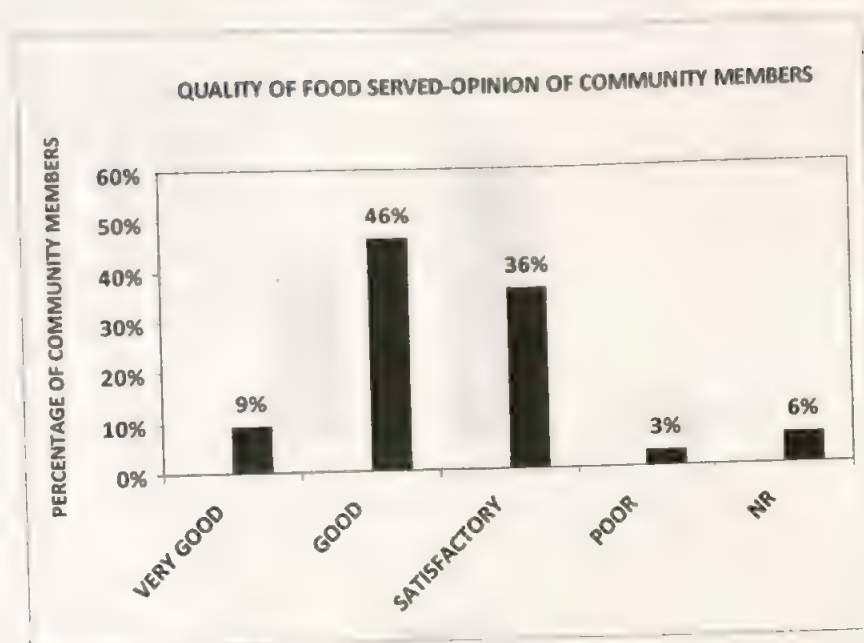


TABLE -C 6.2
PROVISION OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF FOOD DURING COOKED MDMS IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | OPINION ABOUT QUANTITY OF FOOD SERVED TO STUDENTS | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------|----|
| | SUFFICIENT | INSUFFICIENT | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| Malda | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 15 | 5 | 0 |
| Bankura | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 7 | 10 | 3 |
| Total members (100) | 37 | 58 | 5 |

58% of community members have reported that the quantity of meal provided to the students is actually not sufficient and does not satiate the hunger of the children (Table-C 6.2).



FIGURE-C 4

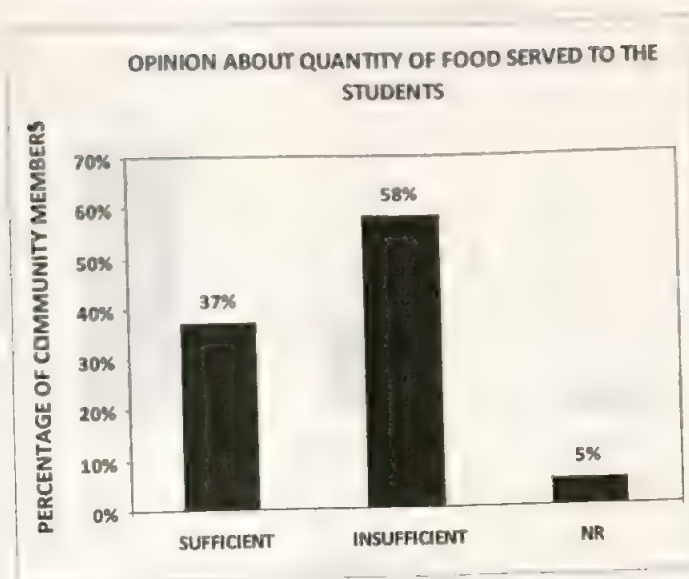


TABLE -C 7
EFFECT OF COOKED MDMS ON LEARNING LEVELS OF STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | IMPROVED LEARNING LEVEL OF STUDENTS | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----|
| | YES | SAME AS BEFORE | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 17 | 3 | 0 |
| Malda | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankura | 16 | 3 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 8 | 9 | 3 |
| Total members (100) | 71 | 24 | 5 |

71% of community members assert that class performance of students have improved due to MDM Scheme in the school (Table-C 7). However 24% of community members opine that there has been no change in this respect.



FIGURE-C 5

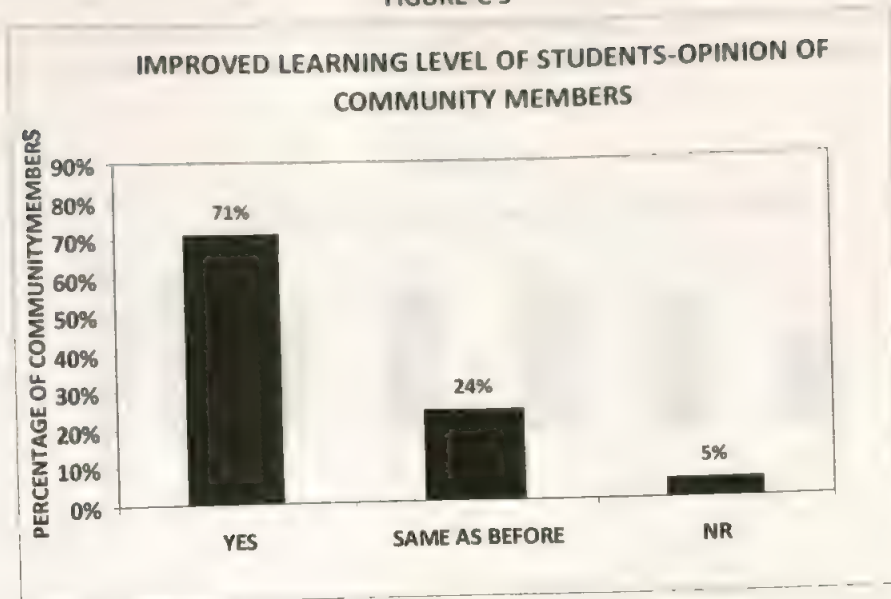


FIGURE-C 6

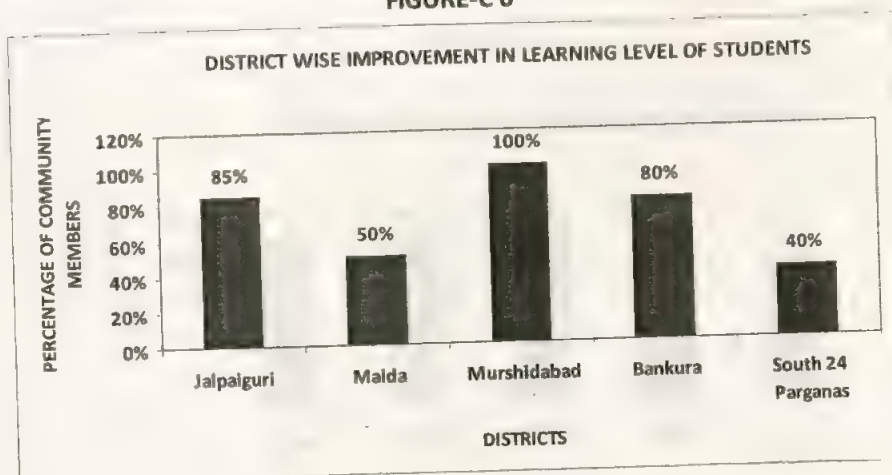


TABLE -C 8
EFFECT OF MDMS ON ENROLMENT, ATTENDANCE & RETENTION OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS

| DISTRICT | ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS | | | | ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS | | | | DROP OUT OF STUDENTS | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|----|------------------------|-----------|----------------|----|----------------------|-----------|----------------|----|
| | INCREASED | DECREASED | SAME AS BEFORE | NR | INCREASED | DECREASED | SAME AS BEFORE | NR | INCREASED | DECREASED | SAME AS BEFORE | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 17 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 1 |
| Malda | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 19 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 0 |
| Bankura | 18 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 2 |
| South 24 Parganas | 13 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| Total members (100) | 86 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 88 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 79 | 8 | 8 |



86% of community members say that enrolment of students has increased due to the MDM programme in the schools (Table-C 8). 88% of them confirm that attendance of the students has also increased. In related observations, 79% of community members report that dropping out of students from school has decreased as well.

FIGURE-C 7

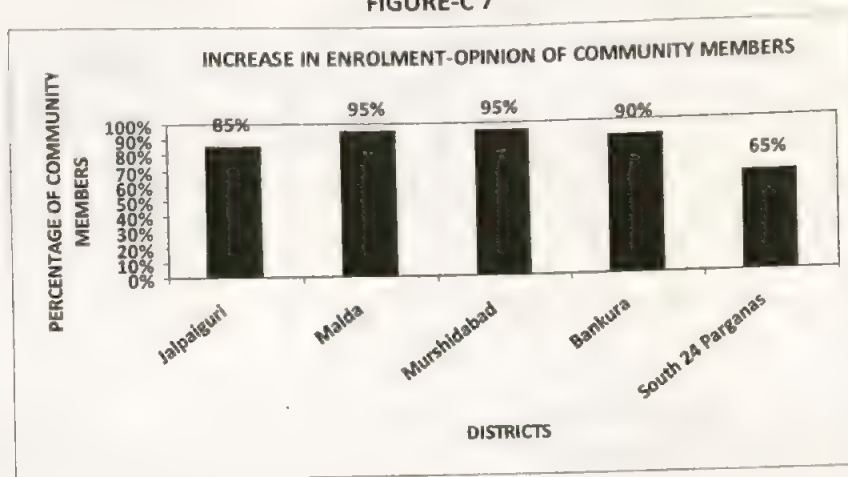


FIGURE-C 8

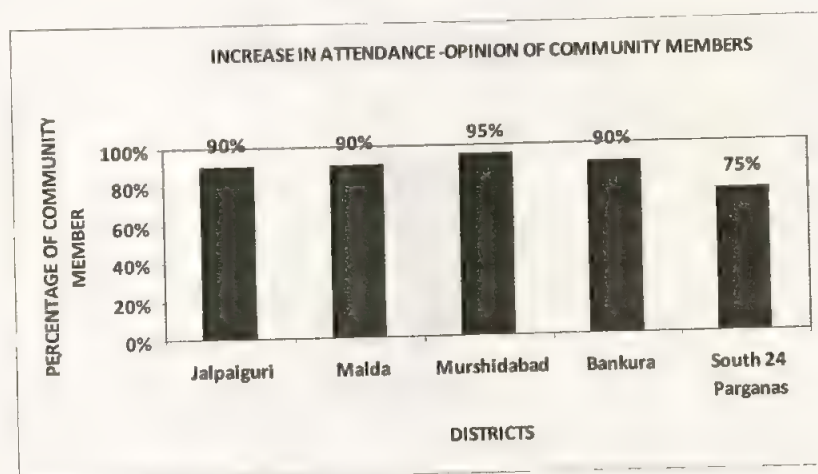
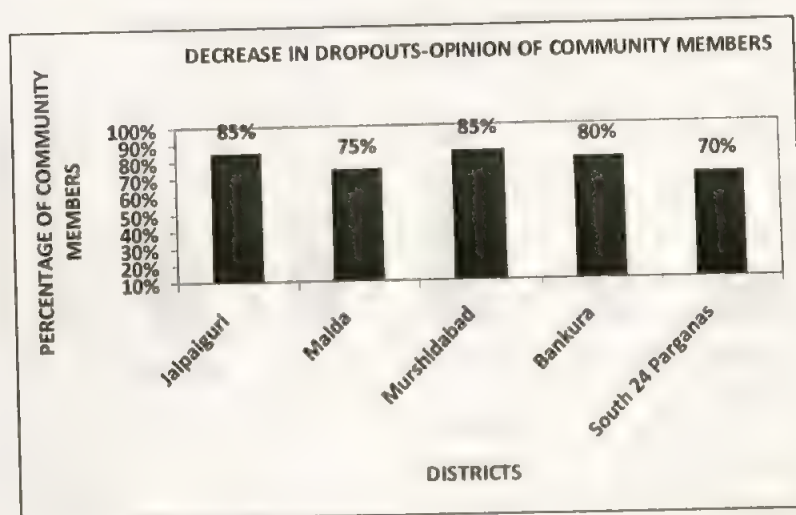


FIGURE-C 9



1880

1881

1882

TABLE -C 9
ORGANIZATION OF CAMPAIGN PROGRAMME ON COOKED MDM SCHEME IN THE DISTRICT

| DISTRICT | CAMPAIGN PROGRAMME ON MDMS | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----|----|
| | YES | NO | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 7 | 13 | 0 |
| Malda | 8 | 11 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 16 | 4 | 0 |
| Bankura | 11 | 8 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 5 | 12 | 3 |
| Total members (100) | 47 | 48 | 5 |

Regarding the campaign programme on MDM Scheme, mixed responses have been obtained from the community members (Table-C9). 48% of community members say that no such campaigns have been organized in the districts as against 47% of community members who answered in the affirmative.

FIGURE-C 10

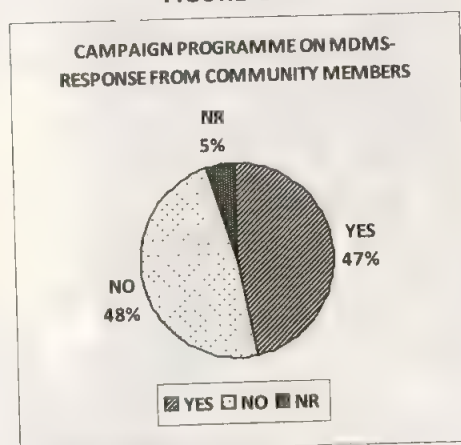
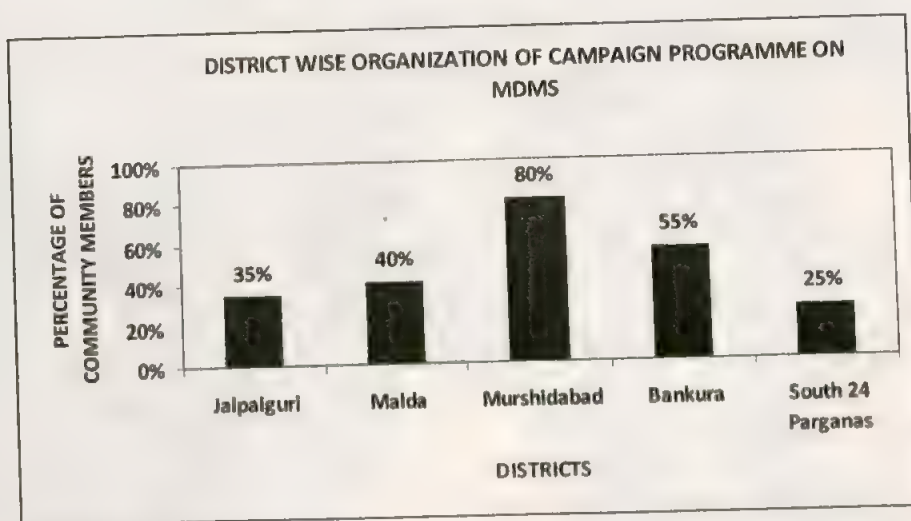


FIGURE-C 11









RESPONSES FROM GUARDIANS (OF THE SURVEYED STUDENTS)

Sample Profile:

Number of districts: 5 (Jalpaiguri, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura, South 24 Parganas)

Number of surveyed schools [5 districts @120 schools (including SSKs)/district]: 600

Target number of guardians [5 districts @120 schools (including SSKs)/district @ 5 guardians/school]: 3000

TABLE –G 1
CATEGORY OF SURVEYED GUARDIANS

| DISTRICT | GEN | SC | ST | OBC | MINORITY | NR | TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| Jalpaiguri | 106 | 221 | 166 | 21 | 78 | 4 | 596 |
| Malda | 72 | 170 | 36 | 54 | 249 | 19 | 600 |
| Murshidabad | 138 | 112 | 13 | 4 | 331 | 2 | 600 |
| Bankura | 178 | 206 | 138 | 67 | 11 | 0 | 600 |
| South 24 Parganas | 202 | 238 | 10 | 8 | 129 | 6 | 593 |
| Total guardian | 696 (23.3%) | 947 (31.7%) | 363 (12.1%) | 154 (5.2%) | 798 (26.7%) | 31 (1%) | 2989 |

The survey has been conducted on guardians of surveyed class – IV students of 600 primary schools (including SSKs). Though total number of guardians targeted for the survey was 3000, responses of 2996 guardians have been obtained. Category-wise distribution of the guardians is shown in Table-G 1.

FIGURE-G 1

CATEGORY OF SURVEYED GUARDIANS

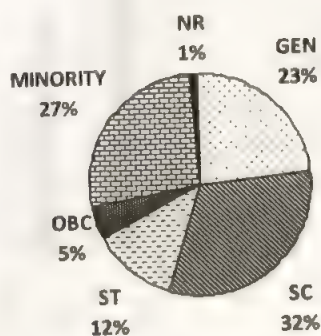




TABLE - G 2
EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SURVEYED GUARDIANS

| DISTRICT | FATHER | | | | | | | | MOTHER | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|------|
| | ILLITERATE | BELOW CLASS 8 | CLASS 8 | MADHYAMIK PASS | H.S. | GRADUATE | NR | TOT | ILLITERATE | BELOW CLASS 8 | CLASS 8 | MADHYAMIK PASS | H.S. | GRADUATE | NR | TOT |
| Jalpaiguri | 178 | 278 | 86 | 35 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 596 | 294 | 234 | 42 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 596 |
| Malda | 137 | 266 | 106 | 59 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 600 | 206 | 273 | 52 | 28 | 5 | 0 | 36 | 600 |
| Murshidabad | 144 | 243 | 72 | 51 | 18 | 20 | 52 | 600 | 168 | 270 | 71 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 52 | 600 |
| Bankura | 114 | 209 | 105 | 122 | 14 | 19 | 17 | 600 | 230 | 230 | 72 | 39 | 4 | 3 | 22 | 600 |
| South 24 Parganas | 87 | 256 | 157 | 34 | 9 | 15 | 30 | 588 | 131 | 247 | 94 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 87 | 588 |
| Total guardian | 660 (22.1%) | 1252 (42%) | 526 (17.6%) | 301 (10.1%) | 55 (1.8%) | 73 (2.4%) | 117 (4%) | 2984 | 1029 (34.5%) | 1254 (42%) | 331 (11.1%) | 133 (4.5%) | 27 (0.9%) | 9 (0.3%) | 201 (6.7%) | 2984 |

Table-G 2 shows that 22.1% of surveyed fathers and 34.5% of surveyed mothers are illiterate. 42% of both fathers and mothers have not studied beyond class-8. Very few guardians have passed the Madhyamik examination. Percentage of parents who have completed graduation is also very small.

FIGURE-G 2

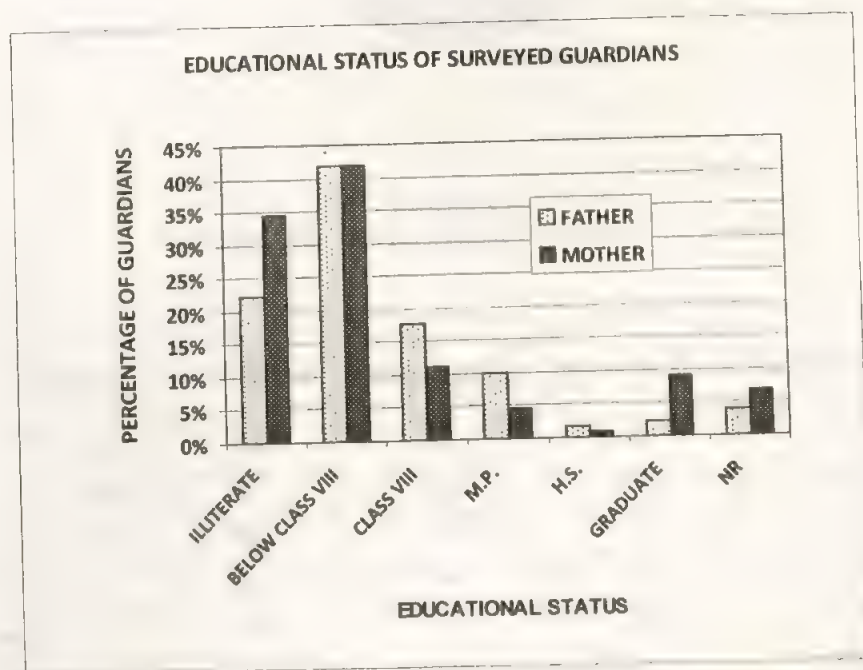




TABLE -G 3
OCCUPATION OF SURVEYED GUARDIANS

| DISTRICT | AGRICULTURE | BUSINESS | SERVICE | ANY OTHER | NR | TOTAL |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|
| Jalpaiguri | 183 | 105 | 40 | 266 | 2 | 596 |
| Malda | 201 | 142 | 16 | 241 | 0 | 600 |
| Murshidabad | 276 | 107 | 17 | 192 | 8 | 600 |
| Bankura | 206 | 65 | 43 | 280 | 6 | 600 |
| South 24 Parganas | 171 | 189 | 21 | 197 | 7 | 585 |
| Total guardian | 1037 (34.8%) | 608 (20.4%) | 137 (4.6%) | 1176 (39.4%) | 23 (0.8%) | 2981 |

Table-G 3 shows that 34.8% of surveyed guardians are engaged in agriculture and 20.4% of guardians are engaged in business. 4.6% of surveyed guardians are in service. However the occupation of 39.4% of surveyed guardian could not be determined from the survey.

FIGURE-G 3

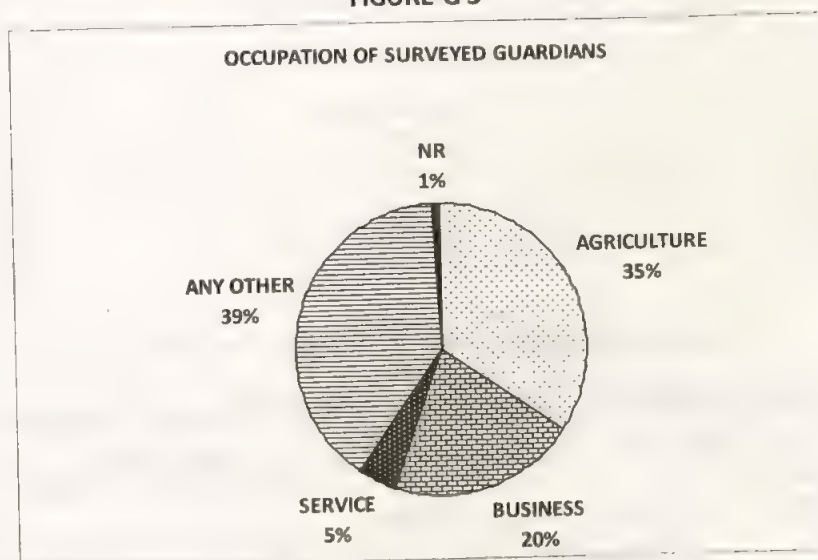


TABLE - G 4
AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF SURVEYED GUARDIANS

| DISTRICT | Rs500/- | Rs500-1000/- | Rs1000- 2000/- | Rs2000-5000/- | Rs5000-10,000/- | NR |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Jalpaiguri | 68 | 189 | 255 | 51 | 11 | 22 |
| Malda | 33 | 0 | 188 | 240 | 134 | 5 |
| Murshidabad | 34 | 162 | 252 | 87 | 14 | 51 |
| Bankura | 61 | 266 | 148 | 72 | 24 | 29 |
| South 24 Parganas | 17 | 103 | 271 | 160 | 13 | 24 |
| Total guardian (2984) | 213 (7.13%) | 720 (24.12%) | 1114 (37.33%) | 610 (20.44%) | 196 (6.6%) | 131 (4.38%) |



Average monthly income of surveyed guardians is shown in the Table-G 4. Approximately 69% of surveyed guardians have monthly income below Rs 2000/-. 20.44% of surveyed guardians have an income in the range of Rs 2000 - 5000/-. Only 6.6% of parents have an income level of Rs 5000/- and above. With the limited earning, the surveyed guardians support a total of 8794 children (51.43% boys, 48.57% girls) out of which, 4684 children (53.2% boys, 46.8% girls) attend primary schools and SSKs.

FIGURE-G 4

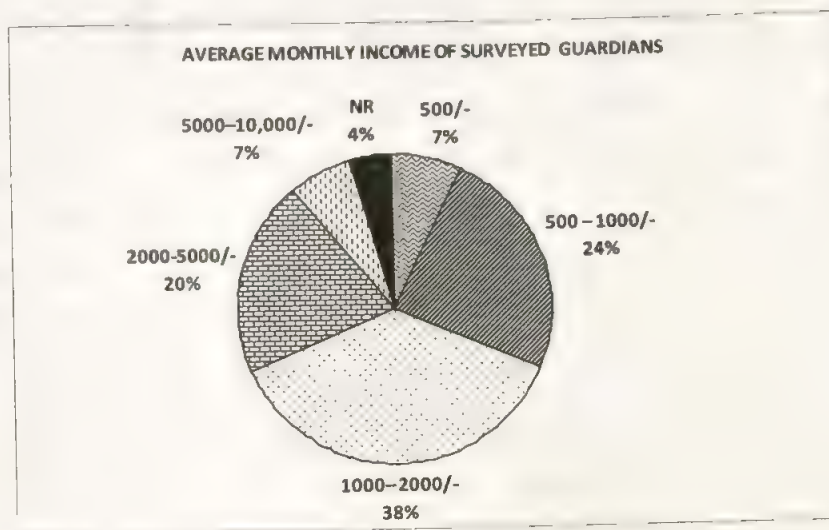


TABLE -G 5.1
DETAILS ON PROVISION OF COOKED MDM IN SCHOOLS

| DISTRICT | Provision of cooked MDM in child's school | | | Number of days cooked MDM served in school per week | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| | YES | NO | NR | 3 DAYS | 4 DAYS | 5 DAYS | 6 DAYS | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 587 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 576 | 6 | 0 |
| Malda | 586 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 501 | 80 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 597 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 501 | 96 | 0 |
| Bankura | 595 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 426 | 155 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 595 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 351 | 241 | 0 |
| Total guardian (2996) | 2960 (98.8%) | 23 (0.8%) | 13 (0.4%) | 6 (0.2%) | 20 (0.7%) | 2355 (79.6%) | 578 (19.5%) | 1 (0.03%) |

98.8% of guardians say that cooked MDM is provided to their children in the schools. Further, 79.6% of them say that mid-day meal is provided for 5 days in a week. 19.5% of guardians say that MDM is provided on all the 6 working days (Table-G 5.1).

TABLE – G 5.2
DETAILS OF CHILDREN TAKING COOKED MDM IN SCHOOLS

| DISTRICT | Children taking MDM in schools | | | | Reasons for taking MDM in school | | | | Reasons for not taking MDM in school | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | YES | NO | OCCASIONALLY | NR | Whenever meal is served | On days the child feels like | On the days tasty food is provided | NR | Food not prepared hygienically | Same food is served everyday | Food not tasteful | Items not liked | Community meal not preferred | Falls sick on eating |
| Jalpaiguri | 563 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 528 | 44 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Malda | 576 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 536 | 38 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 556 | 10 | 34 | 0 | 483 | 88 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bankura | 581 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 555 | 18 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South 24 Parganas | 537 | 2 | 43 | 18 | 478 | 54 | 8 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total guardian (2996) | 2813 (93.9%) | 44 (1.5%) | 113 (3.8%) | 26 (0.8%) | 2580 (88.2%) | 242 (8.3%) | 49 (1.7%) | 55 (1.8%) | 21 | 43 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 8 |

Nearly 94% of surveyed guardians confirm that their children take MDM in the school (Table-G 5.2). 88.2% of guardians say that children take the food whenever it is served to them. Only 1.5% of surveyed guardians say that their children do not take MDM mainly because of the provision of the same kind of food on each day in the school. Some say that children do not take mid-day meal because it is either not tasty or not prepared hygienically.

TABLE –G 5.3
DETAILS ON QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF MDM PROVIDED TO CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | Provision of satisfactory quality of food | | | Sufficient quantity of MDM provided to children | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|-----------|---|-------------|-----------|
| | YES | NO | NR | YES | NO | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 510 | 71 | 15 | 452 | 133 | 11 |
| Malda | 433 | 165 | 2 | 354 | 240 | 6 |
| Murshidabad | 509 | 83 | 8 | 532 | 65 | 3 |
| Bankura | 518 | 74 | 8 | 471 | 120 | 9 |
| South 24 Parganas | 522 | 67 | 11 | 504 | 91 | 5 |
| Total guardian (2996) | 2492 (83.2%) | 460 (15.4%) | 44 (1.4%) | 2313 (77.2%) | 649 (21.7%) | 34 (1.1%) |

83.2% of guardians say that the quality of food provided during mid-day meal is satisfactory (Table-G 5.3). However the response of 15.4% of surveyed guardians is negative. These guardians complain about the quality of food grains & cooking ingredients, poor standard of cooking, unhygienic cooking conditions, lack of provision of health supplements to students etc. As regards to the quantity of MDM, 77.2% of guardians say that it is sufficient but 21.7% say that quantity of MDM provided is insufficient for the children. The above negative trends were most visible in the district of Malda.



FIGURE-G 5

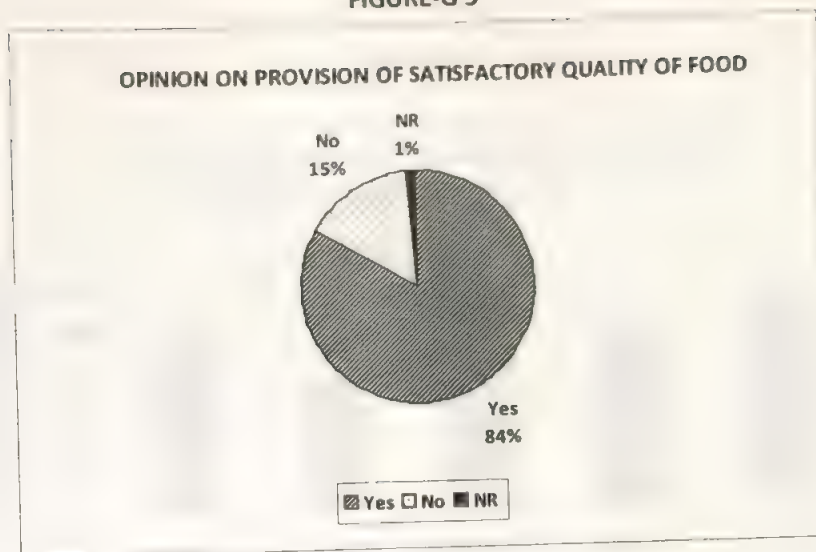


FIGURE-G 6

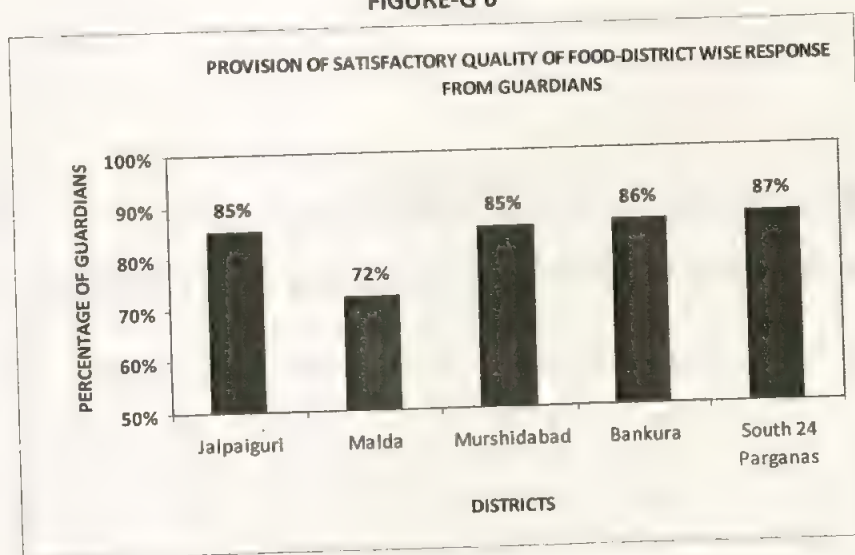
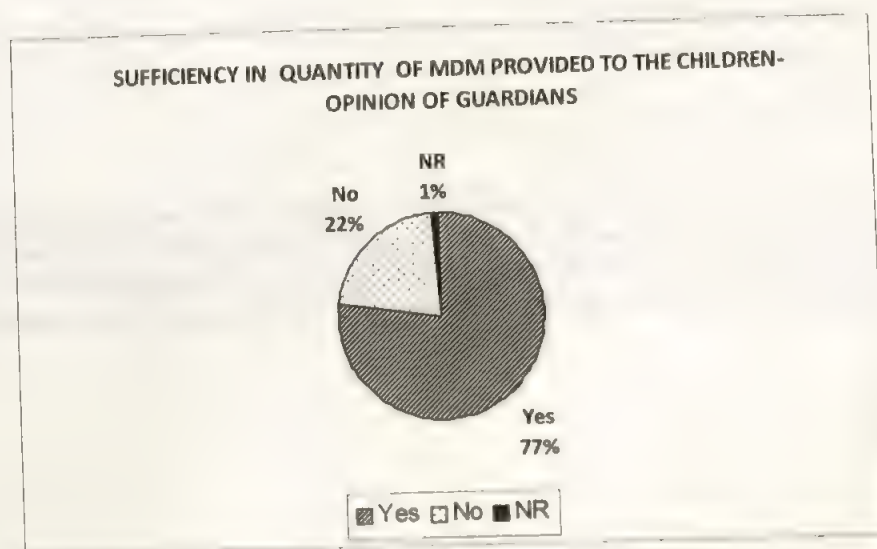


FIGURE-G 7





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



FIGURE-G 8

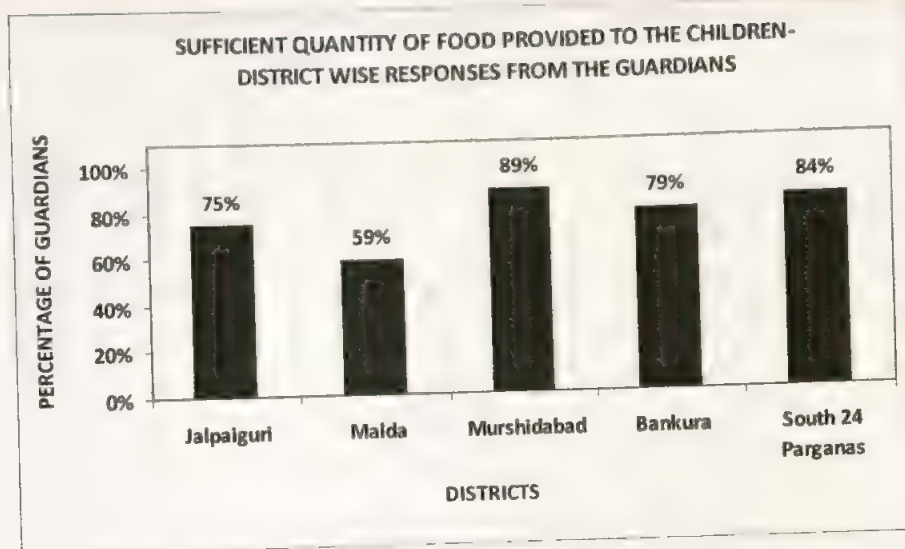


TABLE – G 6
DETAILS OF FOOD TAKEN BY SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN AT HOME

| DISTRICT | Child taking food before going to school | | | | No. of times food taken by child at home per day | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|------------|-----------|--|-------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | DAILY | OCCASIONALLY | NEVER | NR | ONCE | TWICE | THRICE | MORE THAN 3 TIMES | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 419 | 150 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 180 | 350 | 51 | 6 |
| Malda | 240 | 345 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 88 | 404 | 98 | 4 |
| Murshidabad | 424 | 162 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 119 | 319 | 155 | 3 |
| Bankura | 362 | 209 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 44 | 302 | 252 | 1 |
| South 24 Parganas | 407 | 153 | 39 | 1 | 8 | 96 | 212 | 281 | 3 |
| Total guardian (2996) | 1852 (61.8%) | 1019 (34%) | 114 (3.8%) | 11 (0.4%) | 28 (0.9%) | 527 (17.6%) | 1587 (53%) | 837 (28%) | 17 (0.5%) |

61.8% of guardians say that their children take food daily before coming to school. 34% of guardians however say that children occasionally take food at home before coming to school and 3.8% of guardians say that their children come to school without eating anything at home (Table-G 6). 53% of surveyed guardians say that children generally eat three times at home per day; some guardians (28%) say that the rate of food intake is more than three times per day.



TABLE – G 7
GUARDIAN'S PARTICIPATION IN COOKED MDM SCHEME IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | Supervision when cooked MDM is served in school | | | | | | Mothers participation in cooking and serving of MDM | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | DAILY | ONCE IN A WEEK | ONCE IN A MONTH | OCCASIONALLY | NEVER | NR | DAILY | ONCE IN A WEEK | ONCE IN A MONTH | OCCASIONALLY | NEVER | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 37 | 31 | 12 | 269 | 241 | 6 | 50 | 139 | 115 | 0 | 282 | 10 |
| Malda | 46 | 17 | 49 | 239 | 249 | 0 | 15 | 121 | 117 | 0 | 336 | 11 |
| Murshidabad | 11 | 35 | 28 | 209 | 316 | 1 | 10 | 71 | 141 | 0 | 364 | 14 |
| Bankura | 16 | 38 | 33 | 308 | 199 | 6 | 28 | 119 | 173 | 0 | 273 | 7 |
| South 24 Parganas | 26 | 20 | 20 | 176 | 309 | 17 | 27 | 74 | 93 | 1 | 353 | 20 |
| Total guardian (2964) | 136 (4.6%) | 141 (4.75%) | 142 (4.8%) | 1201 (40.52%) | 1314 (44.33%) | 30 (1%) | 130 (4.4%) | 524 (17.7%) | 639 (21.5%) | 1 (0.03%) | 1608 (54.3%) | 62 (2.07%) |

40.52% of guardians have declared that their participation in cooked MDM Scheme is only occasional. Moreover 44.33% of guardians have reported that they never participate in functioning of the ongoing scheme. For others it is either once a week or month. On a similar note, 54.3% of guardians point out the non-involvement of mothers in running the scheme (Table-G 7).

TABLE –G 8
DETAILS ON TEACHING-LEARNING (T-L) PROCESS IN SCHOOL AFTER MDMS INTRODUCTION

| DISTRICT | Continuation of classes after MDM | | | Effect of MDMS on teaching -learning process in school | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | YES | NO | NR | Duration of T-L process in school has decreased | No change in duration of T-L process | Students concentrate more on studies | No change in concentration of students in studies | Students have become more eager to go to school | No change in student's eagerness in going to school |
| Jalpaiguri | 408 | 172 | 16 | 75 | 253 | 195 | 147 | 339 | 74 |
| Malda | 443 | 149 | 8 | 171 | 55 | 88 | 102 | 199 | 21 |
| Murshidabad | 529 | 54 | 17 | 104 | 195 | 150 | 133 | 165 | 56 |
| Bankura | 569 | 23 | 8 | 80 | 151 | 97 | 38 | 320 | 21 |
| South 24 Parganas | 520 | 33 | 15 | 236 | 183 | 102 | 48 | 141 | 31 |
| Total guardian (2964) | 2469 (83.3%) | 431 (14.54%) | 64 (2.16%) | 666 (22.46%) | 837 (28.23%) | 632 (21.32%) | 468 (15.78%) | 1164 (39.27%) | 203 (6.84%) |

83.3% of surveyed guardians assert that classes are held after their children finish taking mid-day meal in the school. But a significant proportion of surveyed guardians (14.54%) however say that classes are not held in the school after MDM. Nearly 40% of guardians have expressed that MDM has contributed in increasing the eagerness of children in



going to school. As regards to their views on impact of MDMS on duration of teaching-learning process and concentration level of students, the response has been mixed (Table-G 8).

FIGURE-G 9

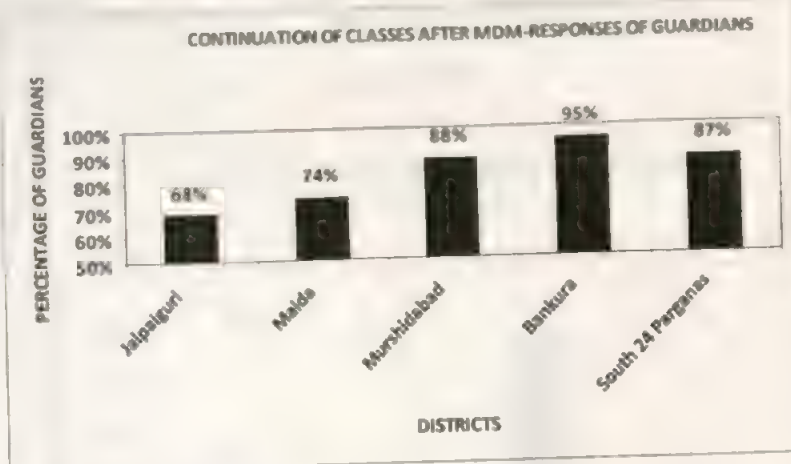


TABLE -G 9

DETAILS ON WILLINGNESS OF CHILD TO ATTEND SCHOOL IF MDMS IS STOPPED

| DISTRICT | Willing | Not willing | NR |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Jalpaiguri | 292 | 297 | 7 |
| Malda | 373 | 226 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 467 | 129 | 4 |
| Bankura | 436 | 155 | 9 |
| South 24 Parganas | 398 | 196 | 6 |
| Total guardian (2996) | 1966 (65.6%) | 1003 (33.5%) | 27 (0.9%) |

65.6% of guardians have reported that their children will keep on attending school even if Mid-Day Meal Scheme is stopped. However 33.5% of guardians have reported otherwise (Table-G 9).

TABLE - G 10

DETAILS ON CHILD'S HEALTH AFTER CONSUMING MDM IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | Child falling sick after consuming MDM | | | Effect of MDMS on child's health | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | YES | NO | NR | IMPROVED | DETERIORATED | NO CHANGE | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 30 | 555 | 11 | 187 | 12 | 388 | 9 |
| Malda | 41 | 550 | 9 | 143 | 14 | 440 | 3 |
| Murshidabad | 44 | 546 | 10 | 128 | 12 | 456 | 4 |
| Bankura | 11 | 583 | 6 | 132 | 0 | 461 | 7 |
| South 24 Parganas | 9 | 582 | 9 | 99 | 4 | 494 | 3 |
| Total guardian (2996) | 135 (4.5%) | 2816 (94%) | 45 (1.5%) | 689 (23%) | 42 (1.4%) | 2239 (74.7%) | 26 (0.9%) |



94% of surveyed guardians have confirmed that their children have not fallen sick due to consumption of mid-day meal in the school (Table-G 10). But only 23% of guardians have declared improved health status of their wards. Moreover, 74.7% of guardians have mentioned that there has been no change in the health of the children. 1.4% of guardians have actually reported deterioration of health of their children due to MDM.

FIGURE-G 10

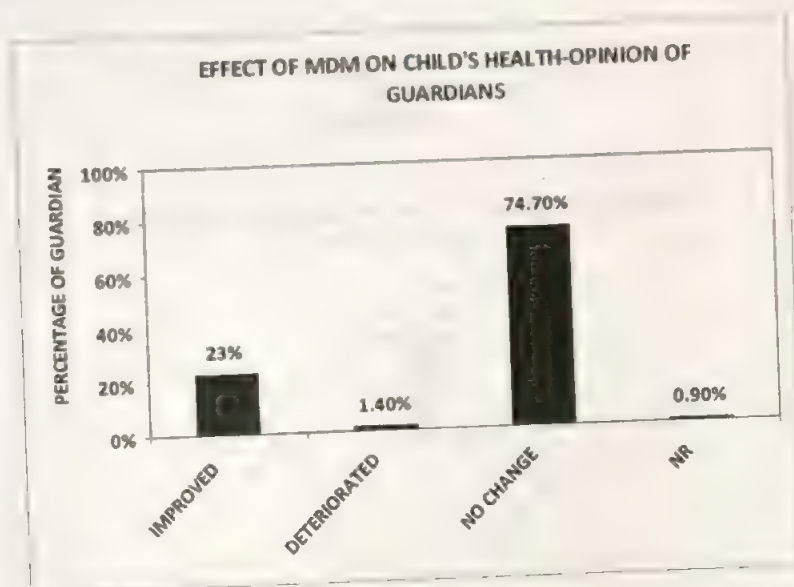


TABLE -G 11
VIEW ON CONTINUATION OF COOKED MDMS IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | Discourage children in taking cooked MDM in school | | | Continuation of Cooked MDMS | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | YES | NO | NR | YES | NO | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 30 | 550 | 16 | 567 | 24 | 5 |
| Malda | 49 | 545 | 6 | 469 | 131 | 0 |
| Murshidabad | 39 | 551 | 10 | 537 | 59 | 4 |
| Bankura | 6 | 584 | 10 | 581 | 15 | 4 |
| South 24 Parganas | 28 | 566 | 6 | 526 | 64 | 10 |
| Total guardian (2996) | 152 (5.1%) | 2796 (93.3%) | 48 (1.6%) | 2680 (89.4%) | 293 (9.8%) | 23 (0.8%) |

93.3% of surveyed guardians have reported that they do not discourage their children from taking cooked MDM in the school (Table-G 11). This is probably because of their socio-economic background (Table-G 3 & G 4). However, 5.1% of guardians say that they do discourage their wards from taking MDM in the school. 1.6% of guardians refrained from answering this survey question. 89.4% of guardians want this scheme to continue in the school as against 9.8% of guardians who don't want its continuation. They give the following reasons:

1. Study time in the school gets shortened due to teachers' involvement in the scheme.



2. Children become inattentive after having MDM.
3. Poor quality of food grains is provided.
4. Nutritious meal is not provided.
5. Poor standard of cooking.
6. Meal provided is very hot and often is not tasty etc.

FIGURE-G 11

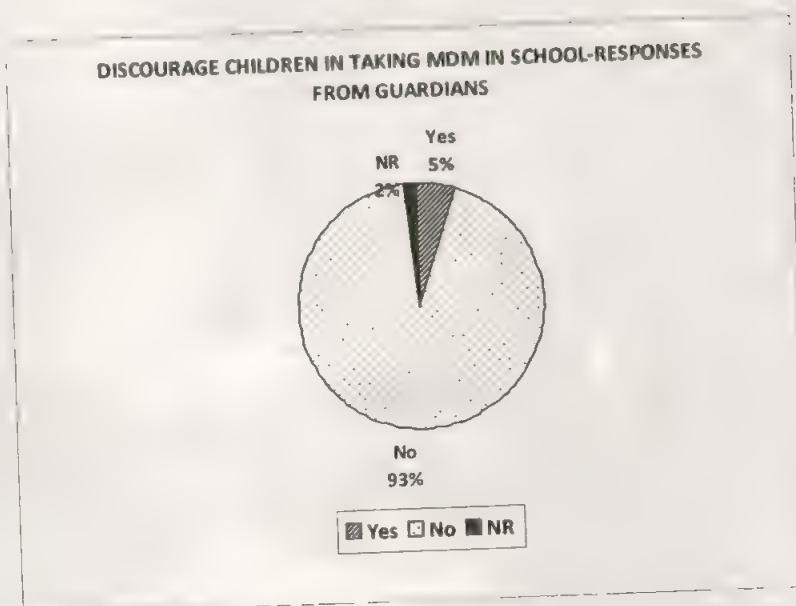
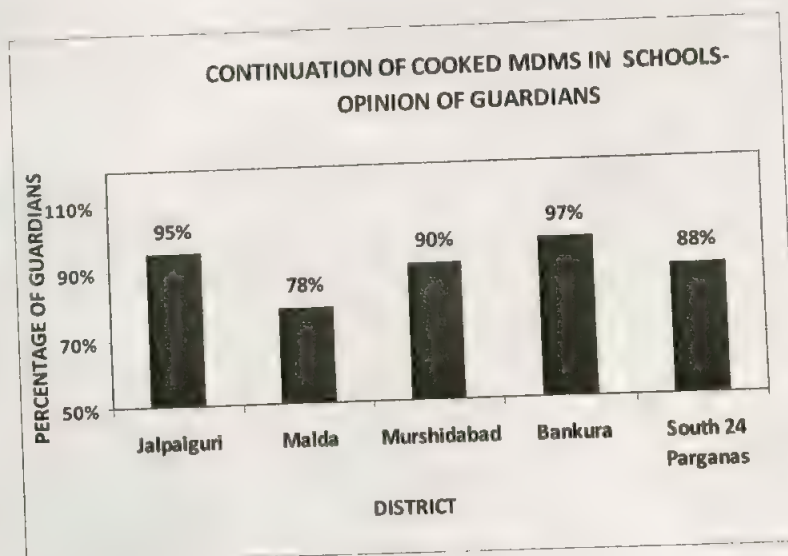


FIGURE-G 12









RESPONSES FROM THE STUDENTS**Sample Profile:**

Number of districts: 5 (Jalpaiguri, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura, South 24 Parganas)

Number of surveyed schools [5 districts @120 schools (including SSKs)/district]: 600

Target number of students [5 districts @120 schools (including SSKs)/district @ 5 students /school]: 3000

TABLE -S 1
CATEGORY OF SURVEYED STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | GEN | SC | ST | OBC | MINORITY | NR | TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| Jalpaiguri | 168 | 217 | 164 | 25 | 22 | 0 | 596 |
| Malda | 82 | 162 | 44 | 58 | 241 | 13 | 600 |
| Murshidabad | 132 | 114 | 10 | 4 | 332 | 8 | 600 |
| Bankura | 171 | 208 | 132 | 67 | 12 | 9 | 599 |
| South 24 Parganas | 164 | 225 | 22 | 17 | 166 | 6 | 600 |
| Total students | 717 (23.9%) | 926 (31%) | 372 (12.4%) | 171 (5.7%) | 773 (25.8%) | 36 (1.2%) | 2995 |

The survey has been conducted on class - IV students of 600 primary schools (including SSKs). Targeted number of students for the survey was 3000. Responses could be obtained from 2995 students. Category-wise distribution of the students is shown in Table-S 1.

FIGURE-S 1

CATEGORY OF SURVEYED STUDENTS

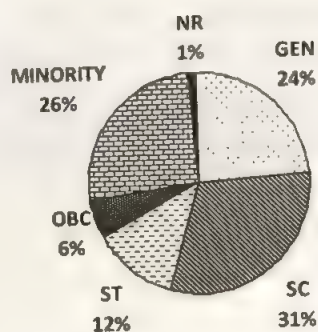




FIGURE-S 2

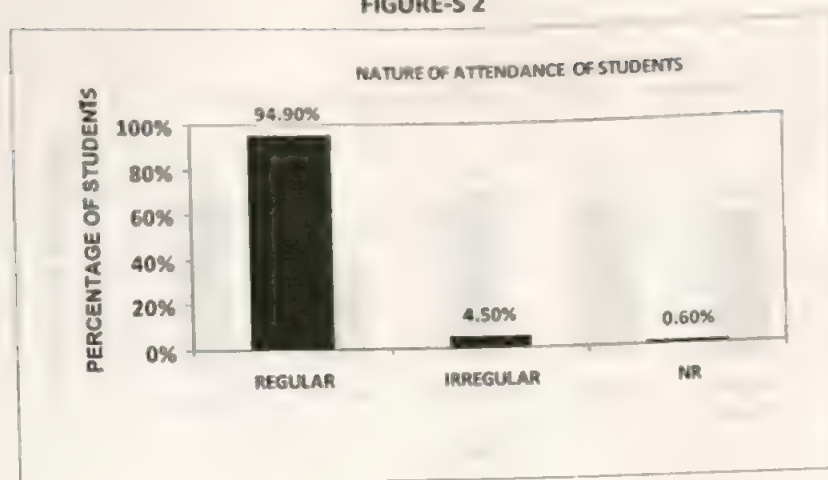


TABLE -S 3.2
ACCOMPANIMENT OF YOUNGER SIBLINGS TO SCHOOL (UNDER AGE)

| DISTRICT | YES | NO | NR |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Jalpaiguri | 366 | 220 | 10 |
| Malda | 386 | 208 | 6 |
| Murshidabad | 336 | 254 | 10 |
| Bankura | 340 | 242 | 17 |
| South 24 Parganas | 336 | 257 | 7 |
| Total students (2995) | 1764 (58.9%) | 1181 (39.4%) | 50 (1.7%) |

Table-S 3.2 shows that 58.9% of students are accompanied by their underage younger siblings to school.

TABLE -S 4.1
DETAILS ON PROVISION OF COOKED MDM IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | Daily provision of cooked MDM | | | Provision of cooked MDM every Saturday | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--|---------------|------------|
| | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 588 | 5 | 3 | 24 | 568 | 4 |
| Malda | 361 | 236 | 3 | 100 | 499 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 565 | 35 | 0 | 101 | 499 | 0 |
| Bankura | 542 | 46 | 11 | 186 | 399 | 14 |
| South 24 Parganas | 484 | 112 | 4 | 259 | 334 | 7 |
| Total students (2995) | 2540 (84.81%) | 434 (14.49%) | 21 (0.7%) | 670 (22.37%) | 2299 (76.76%) | 26 (0.87%) |

Table-S 4.1 confirms that 84.81% of students get mid-day meal from schools. However, 434 students (14.49%) say that they do not get meals on daily basis, maximum students amongst them are from the districts of Malda and South 24 Parganas. 76.76% of students say that they do not get meals on Saturday. However 22.37% of students declare that they do get MDM on Saturday.



FIGURE-S 3

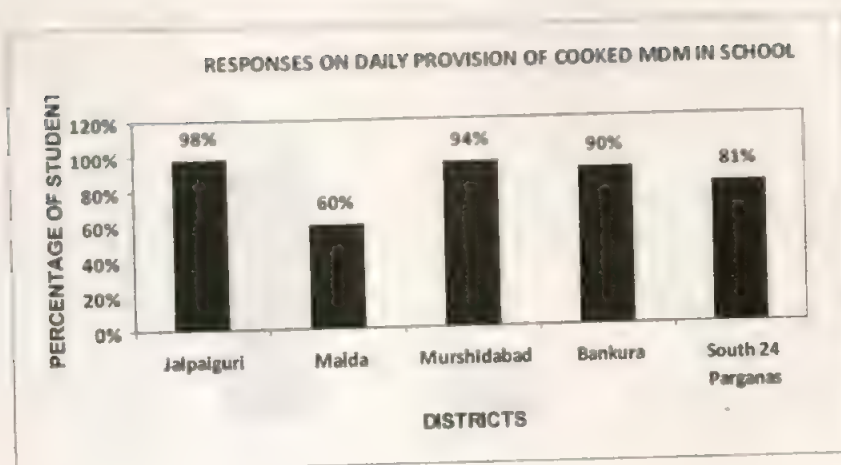


FIGURE-S 4

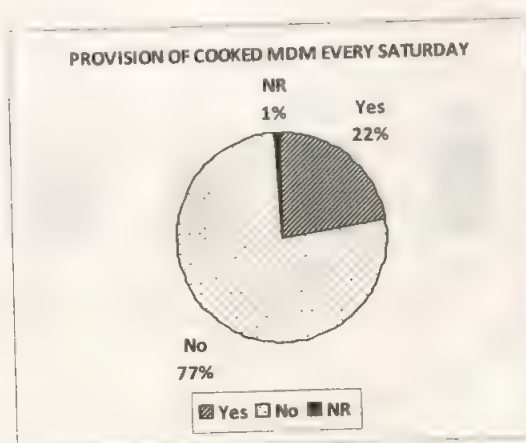


TABLE -S 4.2
ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOL EVERY SATURDAY

| DISTRICT | SATURDAY ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | YES | NO | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 493 | 100 | 3 |
| Malda | 477 | 118 | 5 |
| Murshidabad | 522 | 74 | 4 |
| Bankura | 525 | 66 | 8 |
| South 24 Parganas | 537 | 57 | 4 |
| Total students (2993) | 2554 (85.3%) | 415 (13.9%) | 24 (0.8%) |

85.3% of surveyed students say that they attend schools on Saturday (Table-S 4.2).



FIGURE-S 5

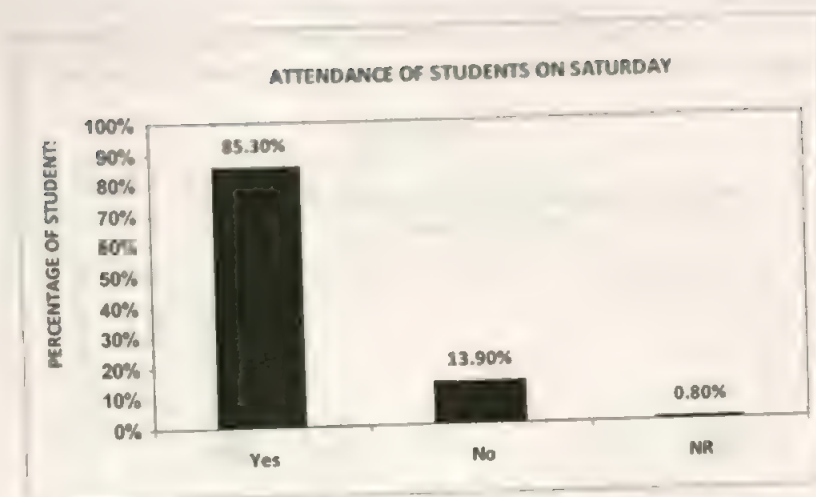


FIGURE-S 6

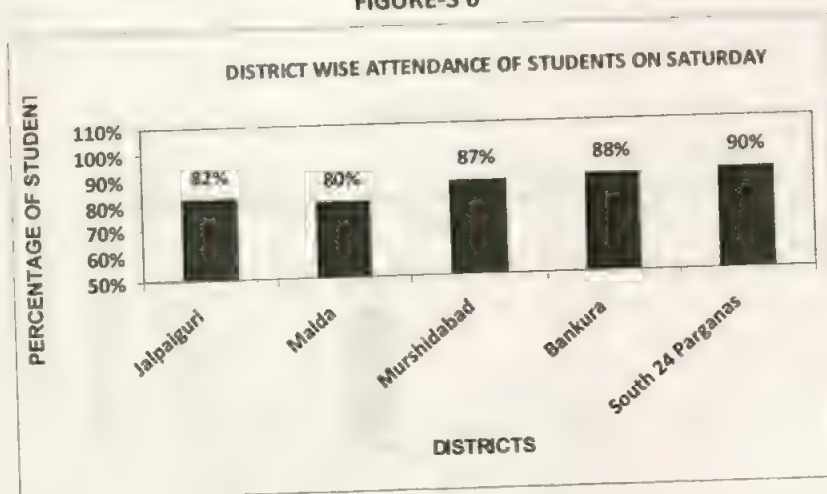


TABLE -S 4.3

DETAILS ON ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS DURING MDMS IN SCHOOLS

| DISTRICT | Attendance to students by individuals during MDMS | | | | | | Individuals helping in distribution of MDM | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|------------|--|-----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| | TEACHERS | COOKS & HELPERS | PARENTS | OUTSIDE PEOPLE | NO ONE | NR | TEACHERS | COOKS & HELPERS | PARENTS | OUTSIDE PEOPLE | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 546 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 25 | 565 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Malda | 488 | 108 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 587 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Murshidabad | 550 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 38 | 548 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Bankura | 556 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 591 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| South 24 Parganas | 453 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 587 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total students (2993) | 2593 (86.63%) | 357 (11.93%) | 1 (0.03%) | 0 | 20 (0.67%) | 22 (0.74%) | 75 (2.51%) | 2878 (96.16%) | 7 (0.23%) | 1 (0.03%) | 32 (1.07%) |



86.63% of students say that teachers supervise them during mid-day meal in school (Table-S 4.3). Students mainly from Malda and South 24 Parganas say that they are also attended by the cooks and helpers during MDM. 96.16% of students say that the cooks and their helpers do the distribution of the food. 75 students (2.51%) say that the teachers too serve mid-day meal. Involvement of parents in these respects is insignificant.

FIGURE-S 7

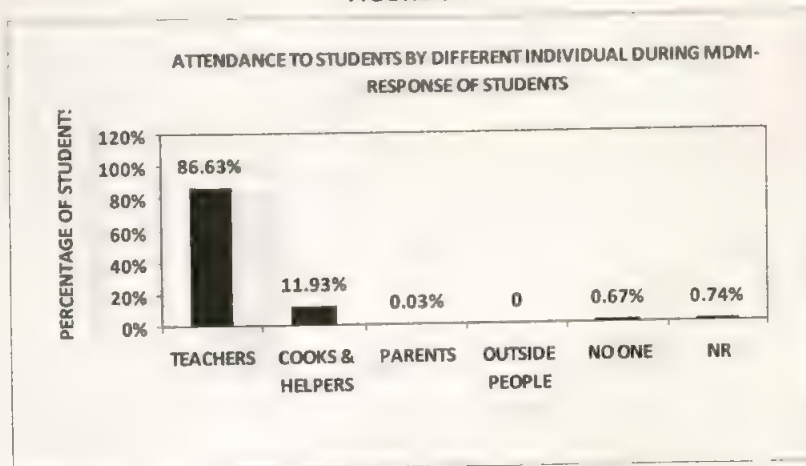


FIGURE-S 8

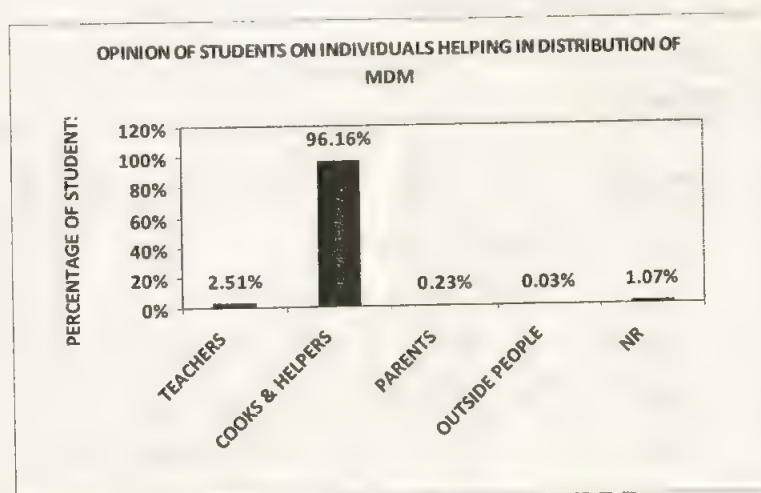


TABLE -S 4.4
DETAILS OF CONSUMPTION OF COOKED MDM BY STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | Students taking MDM in school | | | | Full consumption of served food | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Yes | No | Occasionally | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 582 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 517 | 61 | 18 |
| Malda | 556 | 32 | 0 | 12 | 536 | 61 | 3 |
| Murshidabad | 568 | 19 | 0 | 13 | 454 | 134 | 12 |
| Bankura | 574 | 7 | 0 | 18 | 533 | 50 | 16 |
| South 24 Parganas | 582 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 492 | 102 | 6 |
| Total students (2995) | 2862 (95.56%) | 81 (2.7%) | 2 (0.07%) | 50 (1.67%) | 2532 (84.54%) | 408 (13.62%) | 55 (1.84%) |



95.56% of surveyed students say that they take mid-day meals in schools. But 2.7% of students say that they do not take MDM. 84.54% of students affirm that they consume the entire quantity of served food. 13.62% of students say that they are not able to eat all the food that is served to them (Table-S 4.4).

FIGURE-S 9

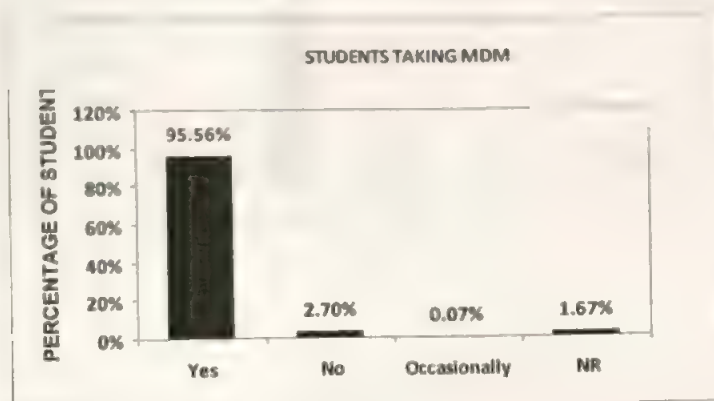


TABLE -S 4.5
TIMING DETAILS FOR MDM CONSUMPTION IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | TIMING FOR MDMS IN SCHOOL | | | | | TIME SPAN FOR MDM CONSUMPTION | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| | When school Starts | Tiffin Break | After school closes | Others | NR | Sufficient | In sufficient | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 0 | 444 | 138 | 14 | 0 | 551 | 39 | 6 |
| Malda | 1 | 471 | 127 | 0 | 1 | 570 | 26 | 4 |
| Murshidabad | 3 | 566 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 555 | 36 | 9 |
| Bankura | 4 | 537 | 53 | 0 | 5 | 571 | 21 | 7 |
| South 24 Parganas | 0 | 558 | 32 | 5 | 5 | 559 | 35 | 6 |
| Total students (2995) | 8 (0.3%) | 2576 (86 %) | 380 (12.7%) | 19 (0.6%) | 12 (0.4%) | 2806 (93.7%) | 157 (5.24%) | 32 (1.06%) |

86% of students tell that MDM is served during tiffin break in schools. For 12.7% of students, provision of MDM takes place after the school closes for the day. Only 8 surveyed students say that they get it before the school starts. 93.7% of students say that they get sufficient time for eating the meal in schools. This is not the case with 5.24% of students who feel that time given to them for having the meal is insufficient (Table-S 4.5).



FIGURE-S 10

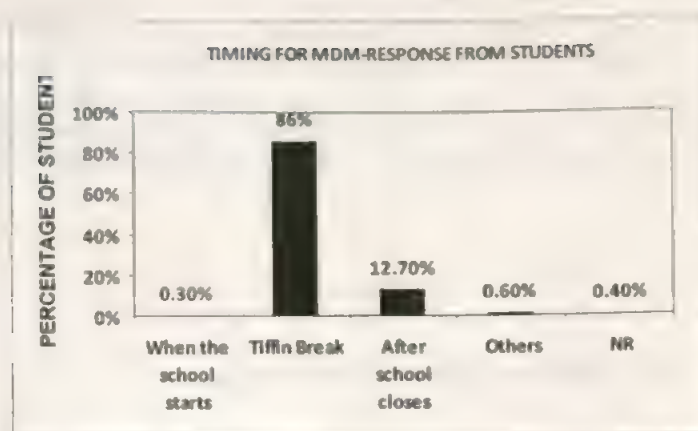


FIGURE-S 11

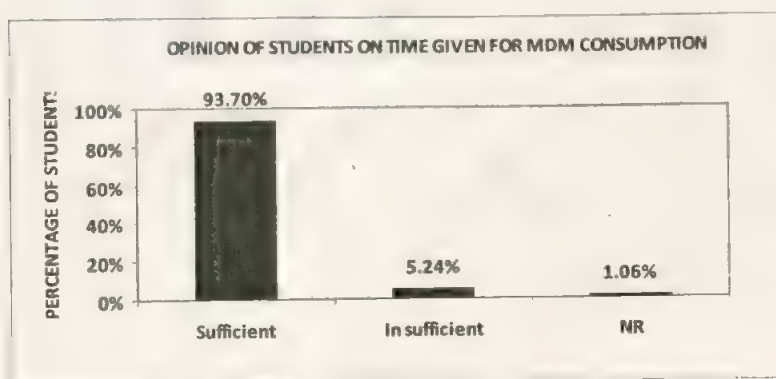


TABLE -S 4.6
DETAILS ON SEATING ARRANGEMENTS OF STUDENTS DURING MDM IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | EATING AREA FOR MDM IN SCHOOL | | | | | | SEATING PROVISION IN EATING AREA | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | SCHOOL VERANDA | PLAYGROUND | CLASSROOM | KITCHEN | VERANDA OF NEIGHBOURING BUILDING | NR | FLOORS | BENCH | ASANA BROUGHT BY YOU | ASANA PROVIDED BY SCHOOL | GROUND | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 295 | 262 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 279 | 6 | 41 | 24 | 242 | 4 |
| Malda | 428 | 125 | 36 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 343 | 5 | 46 | 37 | 165 | 4 |
| Murshidabad | 319 | 178 | 71 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 305 | 5 | 82 | 24 | 167 | 17 |
| Bankura | 497 | 36 | 30 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 356 | 3 | 39 | 77 | 117 | 7 |
| South 24 Parganas | 394 | 17 | 154 | 6 | 22 | 7 | 257 | 47 | 151 | 99 | 42 | 4 |
| Total students (2995) | 1933 (64.54%) | 618 (20.63%) | 325 (10.85%) | 28 (0.93%) | 51 (1.7%) | 40 (1.35%) | 1540 (51.4%) | 66 (2.2%) | 359 (12%) | 261 (8.7%) | 733 (24.5%) | 36 (1.2%) |



Table-S 4.6 reveals that none of the surveyed schools have separate eating area. 64.54% of students say that they sit in the veranda of the school for having their meal. 20.63% of students sit in the playground and 10.85% of students sit in the classroom to have their meal. Few other students have reported that they sit in the kitchen and even in the veranda of the neighbouring building for the above purpose. Regarding the seating arrangements, 51.4% of students say that they sit directly on the floor, some say that they sit on the asanas/mats either brought by them or provided by the school. 24.5 % of students say that they sit on the ground to have their meal.

FIGURE-S 12

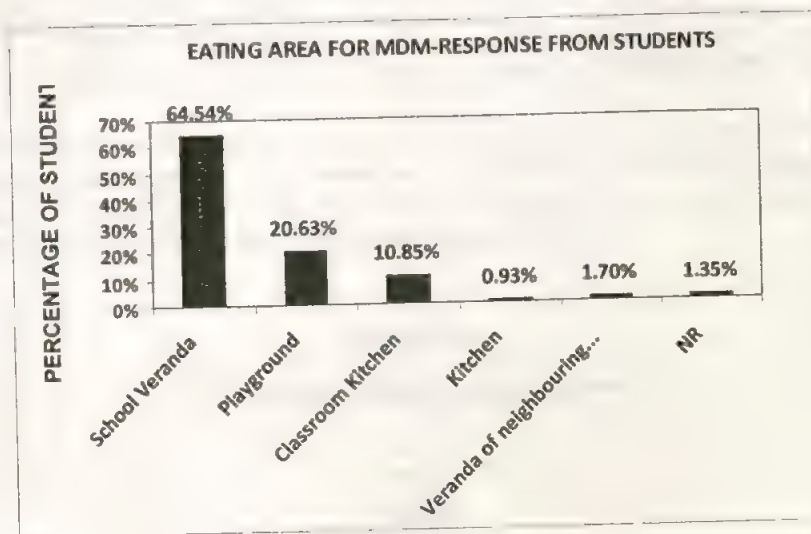


TABLE -S 4.7
DETAILS ON CLEANLINESS OF EATING AREA AS REPORTED BY SURVEYED STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | CLEANLINESS OF EATING AREA | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | YES | NO | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 533 | 51 | 12 |
| Malda | 528 | 68 | 4 |
| Murshidabad | 550 | 27 | 23 |
| Bankura | 583 | 7 | 9 |
| South 24 Parganas | 568 | 27 | 5 |
| Total students (2995) | 2762 (92.2%) | 180 (6 %) | 53 (1.8%) |

92.2 % of students observe that the eating areas in school generally remain clean, however 6% of students say the opposite (Table-S 4.7). The responsibility of cleaning the eating area is taken up by the cooks/helpers. Students declare that they themselves also clean the area after eating.



TABLE -S 5.1
DETAILS OF MDM MENU AS SERVED TO STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | Same food served everyday | | | Status of served mid-day meal | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | YES | NO | NR | Very hot | Hot | Cold | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 27 | 563 | 6 | 12 | 557 | 22 | 5 |
| Malda | 99 | 487 | 14 | 40 | 548 | 10 | 2 |
| Murshidabad | 57 | 528 | 15 | 63 | 530 | 4 | 3 |
| Bankura | 50 | 531 | 18 | 5 | 543 | 45 | 6 |
| South 24 Parganas | 33 | 560 | 7 | 40 | 538 | 17 | 5 |
| Total students (2995) | 266 (8.88%) | 2669 (89.12%) | 60 (2%) | 160 (5.3%) | 2716 (90.7%) | 98 (3.3%) | 21 (0.7%) |

89.12% of surveyed students say that varied lunch menu is provided to them in schools (Table-S 5.1). However 266 students (8.88%) say that there is no such variation in the MDM menu. 5.3% of students says that they get very hot meal whereas 3.3% of students say that the meal they get in the school is cold. Notably, 90.7% of students say that they get standard hot meal during the MDM programme.

FIGURE-S 13

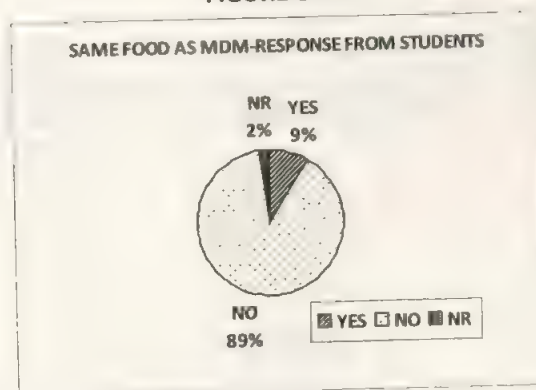


FIGURE-S 14

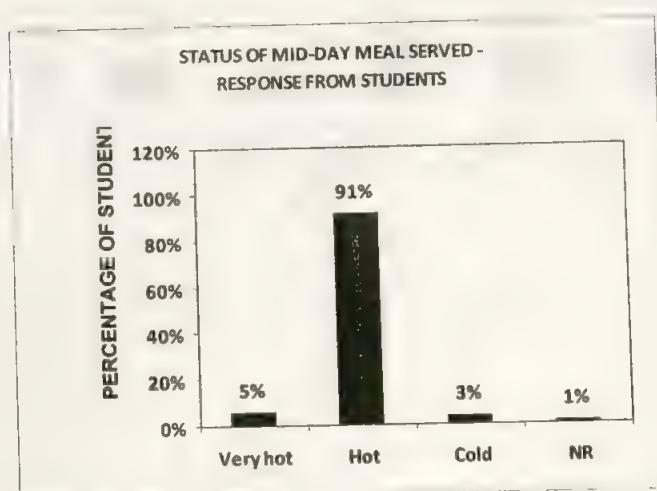




TABLE -S 5.2
DETAILS OF QUANTITY OF MDM AS SERVED TO STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | Provision of adequate quantity of food during MDMS | | | Status of excess food after eating | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | YES | NO | NR | Take home | Discard In pond | Throw in ditches | Throw in designated dustbin | Keeping it for eating later | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 473 | 119 | 4 | 167 | 12 | 121 | 219 | 9 | 68 |
| Malda | 380 | 216 | 4 | 264 | 14 | 85 | 124 | 15 | 98 |
| Murshidabad | 536 | 60 | 4 | 302 | 44 | 45 | 145 | 27 | 37 |
| Bankura | 499 | 94 | 6 | 175 | 84 | 49 | 175 | 15 | 101 |
| South 24 Parganas | 510 | 84 | 6 | 191 | 210 | 34 | 79 | 27 | 59 |
| Total students (2995) | 2398 (80.1%) | 573 (19.1%) | 24 (0.8%) | 1099 (36.7%) | 364 (12.2%) | 334 (11.2%) | 742 (24.8%) | 93 (3.1%) | 363 (12%) |

80.1% of students say that they get adequate quantity of mid-day meal in the school (Table-S 5.2). However, 19.1% of students say that the food they get in the school is inadequate. Regarding the status of excess food, 36.7% of students bring the food back home, or discard it in pond /ditches or in the designated dustbin. 3.1% of students store the food and eat it later.

FIGURE-S 15

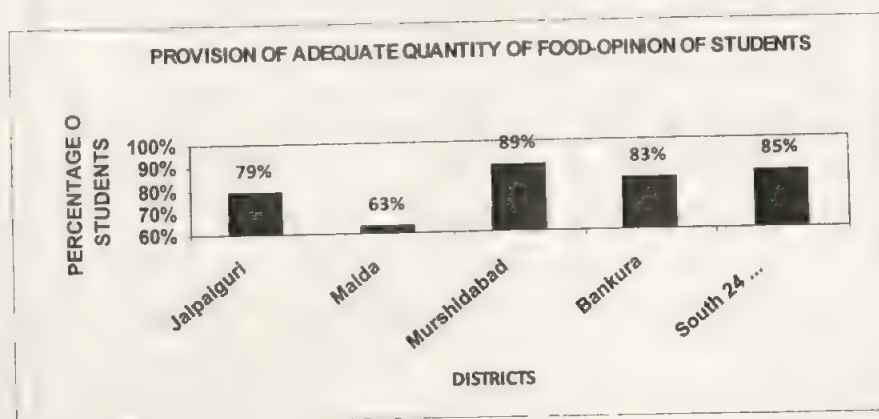




TABLE -S 6.1.1
WEEKLY DETAILS OF MDM MENU AS REPORTED BY STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | RICE | | | | | | | | DAL | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-----|
| | EVERYDAY | 1 DAY | 2 DAYS | 3 DAYS | 4 DAYS | 5 DAYS | OCCASIONALLY | NR | EVERYDAY | 1 DAY | 2 DAYS | 3 DAYS | 4 DAYS | 5 DAYS | OCCASIONALLY | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 153 | 0 | 30 | 169 | 77 | 148 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 212 | 87 | 13 | 39 | 113 | 113 |
| Malda | 41 | 0 | 71 | 93 | 208 | 118 | 13 | 56 | 14 | 3 | 92 | 112 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 231 |
| Murshidabad | 74 | 0 | 112 | 67 | 44 | 179 | 105 | 19 | 167 | 0 | 99 | 60 | 34 | 124 | 71 | 45 |
| Bankura | 461 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 6 | 455 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 98 | 10 | 8 |
| South 24 Parganas | 238 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 319 | 3 | 4 | 63 | 2 | 218 | 98 | 31 | 63 | 101 | 24 |
| Total students (out of 2995) | 967 | 0 | 222 | 331 | 361 | 889 | 124 | 101 | 711 | 12 | 631 | 366 | 137 | 373 | 344 | 421 |

TABLE -S 6.1.2
WEEKLY DETAILS OF MDM MENU AS REPORTED BY STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | KHICHURI | | | | | | | | FISH | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|------|
| | EVERYDAY | 1 DAY | 2 DAYS | 3 DAYS | 4 DAYS | 5 DAYS | OCCASIONALLY | NR | EVERYDAY | 1 DAY | 2 DAYS | 3 DAYS | 4 DAYS | 5 DAYS | OCCASIONALLY | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 7 | 28 | 184 | 31 | 0 | 4 | 283 | 59 | 0 | 93 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 208 | 279 |
| Malda | 37 | 6 | 143 | 47 | 29 | 11 | 105 | 222 | 6 | 4 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 188 | 364 |
| Murshidabad | 55 | 0 | 106 | 93 | 62 | 37 | 158 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 156 | 419 |
| Bankura | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 367 | 230 | 1 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 241 | 311 |
| South 24 Parganas | 23 | 2 | 40 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 291 | 237 | 15 | 3 | 52 | 25 | 13 | 3 | 268 | 221 |
| Total students (out of 2995) | 122 | 36 | 474 | 176 | 92 | 54 | 1204 | 837 | 22 | 100 | 142 | 32 | 20 | 6 | 1061 | 1612 |



TABLE -S 6.1.3
WEEKLY DETAILS OF MDM MENU AS REPORTED BY STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | EGG | | | | | | | | VEGETABLES | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-----|------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-----|
| | EVERYDAY | 1 DAY | 2 DAYS | 3 DAYS | 4 DAYS | 5 DAYS | OCCASIONALLY | NR | EVERYDAY | 1 DAY | 2 DAYS | 3 DAYS | 4 DAYS | 5 DAYS | OCCASIONALLY | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 2 | 101 | 241 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 213 | 16 | 66 | 37 | 97 | 75 | 19 | 58 | 172 | 72 |
| Malda | 12 | 26 | 277 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 189 | 68 | 22 | 1 | 207 | 143 | 31 | 48 | 38 | 109 |
| Murshidabad | 0 | 1 | 168 | 41 | 3 | 4 | 335 | 48 | 224 | 0 | 52 | 61 | 47 | 146 | 47 | 23 |
| Bankura | 13 | 0 | 236 | 40 | 20 | 3 | 264 | 23 | 471 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 77 | 13 | 16 |
| South 24 Parganas | 36 | 9 | 216 | 54 | 8 | 3 | 244 | 30 | 129 | 3 | 121 | 81 | 76 | 63 | 106 | 21 |
| Total students (out of 2995) | 63 | 137 | 1138 | 181 | 33 | 13 | 1245 | 185 | 912 | 41 | 488 | 368 | 176 | 392 | 376 | 242 |

TABLE -S 6.1.4
WEEKLY DETAILS OF MDM MENU AS REPORTED BY STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | MEAT | | | | | | | | FRUITS | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|------|
| | EVERYDAY | 1 DAY | 2 DAYS | 3 DAYS | 4 DAYS | 5 DAYS | OCCASIONALLY | NR | EVERYDAY | 1 DAY | 2 DAYS | 3 DAYS | 4 DAYS | 5 DAYS | OCCASIONALLY | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 222 | 358 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 575 |
| Malda | 0 | 15 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 452 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 590 |
| Murshidabad | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 254 | 345 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 580 |
| Bankura | 2 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 461 | 123 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 573 |
| South 24 Parganas | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 355 | 241 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 555 |
| Total students (out of 2995) | 3 | 28 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1411 | 1520 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 113 | 2873 |



Tables-S 6.1.1, S 6.1.2, S 6.1.3, and S 6.1.4 reveal that the students regularly get rice, dal, and vegetables during MDM. Khichuri, fish, meat and eggs are occasionally provided. Fruits are rarely given to the students.

TABLE -S 7
DETAILS ON AVAILABILITY OF WATER DURING MDMS IN SCHOOLS

| DISTRICT | Source of water for washing hands before and after eating | | | | | | | Source of Drinking water | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----|--------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----|
| | POND | WELL | TAP WATER | WATER BROUGHT FROM HOME | WATER PRESERVED IN SCHOOL | TUBE WELL | NR | POND | WELL | TAP WATER | WATER BROUGHT FROM HOME | WATER PRESERVED IN SCHOOL | TUBE WELL | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 0 | 0 | 332 | 83 | 38 | 136 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 299 | 110 | 32 | 145 | 9 |
| Malda | 16 | 0 | 217 | 19 | 16 | 331 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 188 | 45 | 41 | 315 | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 7 | 0 | 376 | 14 | 10 | 188 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 325 | 21 | 12 | 236 | 6 |
| Bankura | 21 | 5 | 349 | 14 | 5 | 200 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 305 | 37 | 4 | 239 | 6 |
| South 24 Parganas | 80 | 0 | 349 | 42 | 46 | 81 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 357 | 74 | 55 | 111 | 2 |
| Total students (2995) | 124 | 5 | 1623 | 172 | 115 | 936 | 20 | 17 | 3 | 1474 | 287 | 144 | 1046 | 24 |

Table-S 7 above shows that students mostly use tap water or tube well water for washing their hands before and after taking MDM. Pond water is also used by the students for the purpose. Drinking water is available to the students either from tap or from tube well. Some students bring water from home or use water preserved in school for the above purposes.

TABLE -S 8.1
DETAILS OF UTENSILS USED BY STUDENTS DURING MDMS

| DISTRICT | Utensils used | | | | | Source of water used for washing plates /others things | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|--|----------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | PLATES FROM HOME | PLATES FROM SCHOOL | LEAVES OF PLANT | PAPER PLATES | NR | POND WATER | WELL | TAP WATER | WATER PRESERVED IN SCHOOL | PLATES WASHED BEFORE HANDS | PLATES NOT AT ALL WASHED | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 585 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 474 | 44 | 61 | 0 | 16 |
| Malda | 583 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 407 | 56 | 95 | 21 | 4 |
| Murshidabad | 589 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 523 | 9 | 47 | 1 | 12 |
| Bankura | 592 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 38 | 4 | 500 | 36 | 14 | 0 | 7 |
| South 24 Parganas | 565 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 77 | 0 | 459 | 48 | 14 | 0 | 2 |
| Total students (2995) | 2914 (97.3%) | 55 (1.8%) | 5 (0.2%) | 1 (0.03%) | 20 (0.6%) | 141 (4.7%) | 4 (0.1%) | 2363 (78.9%) | 193 (6.4%) | 231 (7.7%) | 22 (0.7%) | 41 (1.5%) |



97.3% of students bring plates from home for having MDM in the school. 1.8% of students say that plates are provided by the school itself for the above purpose (Table S 8.1). The plates and other cooking utensils are cleaned with tap water as reported by 78.9% of students. However 4.7% of students say that pond water is used for cleaning the utensils.

FIGURE-S 16

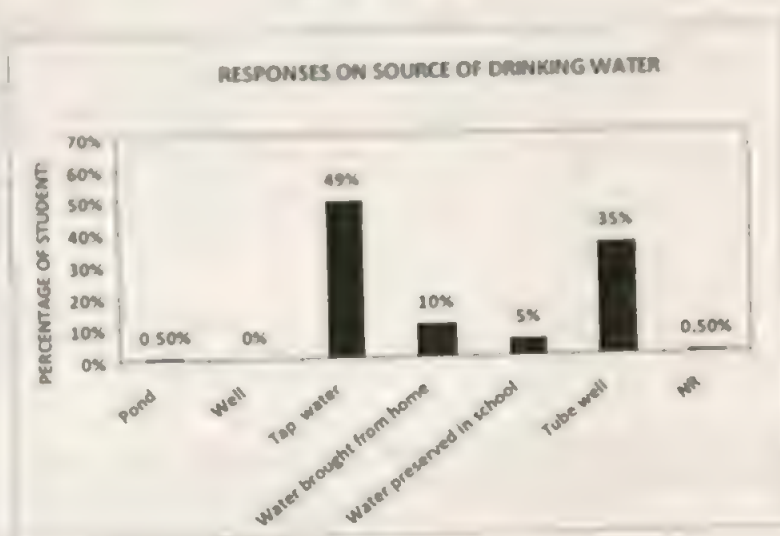


TABLE -S 8.2
DETAILS OF UTENSILS USED DURING MDMS BY STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | Feeling of uneasiness while carrying plates from home | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|-----------|
| | YES | NO | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 130 | 461 | 5 |
| Malda | 187 | 401 | 12 |
| Murshidabad | 73 | 524 | 3 |
| Bankura | 28 | 557 | 14 |
| South 24 Parganas | 96 | 485 | 19 |
| Total students (2995) | 514 (17.2%) | 2428 (81.1%) | 53 (1.7%) |

Table-S 8.2 shows that 81.1% of students are comfortable carrying plates to school as against 17.2 % of students who feel uncomfortable in doing so.



TABLE -S 9.1
DETAILS OF REGULARITY OF CLASSES AFTER MDMS IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | Continuation of classes after MDM | | | Student attending class regularly after MDM | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | YES | NO | NR | YES | NO | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 401 | 187 | 8 | 399 | 2 | 0 |
| Malda | 443 | 147 | 10 | 403 | 35 | 5 |
| Murshidabad | 533 | 64 | 3 | 516 | 15 | 2 |
| Bankura | 552 | 41 | 6 | 540 | 5 | 7 |
| South 24 Parganas | 552 | 48 | 0 | 535 | 11 | 6 |
| Total students (2995) | 2481 (82.8%) | 487 (16.3%) | 27 (0.9%) | 2393 (96.5%) | 68 (2.7%) | 20 (0.8%) |

82.8% of students say that classes are held after they finish taking the mid-day meal (Table-S 9.1). However, 16.3% of students say that classes are not held thereafter. 96.5% of students say that they regularly attend class after completion of the MDM programme in the school.

FIGURE-S 17

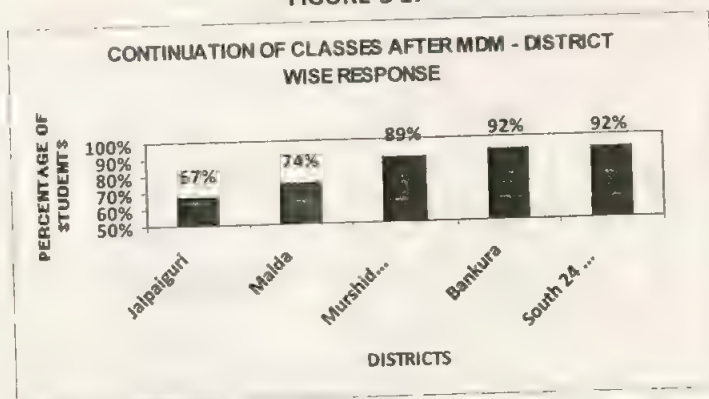


FIGURE-S 18

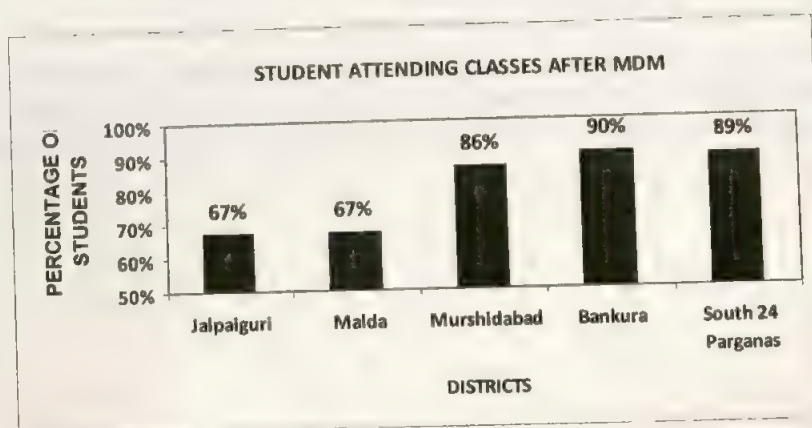




TABLE –S 9.2
DETAILS ON STUDENTS GETTING MDM WITHOUT ATTENDING CLASSES

| DISTRICT | YES | NO | NR |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Jalpaiguri | 64 | 511 | 21 |
| Malda | 115 | 483 | 2 |
| Murshidabad | 234 | 360 | 6 |
| Bankura | 307 | 261 | 31 |
| South 24 Parganas | 93 | 448 | 59 |
| Total students (2995) | 813 (27.14%) | 2063 (68.9%) | 119 (3.96%) |

68.9% of students say that they don't get mid-day meal if they do not attend classes (Table-S 9.2). But 27.14% of students report otherwise.

TABLE -S 9.3
ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY STUDENTS DURING MDM SCHEME

| DISTRICT | Students providing assistance | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | YES | NO | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 60 | 512 | 24 |
| Malda | 52 | 542 | 6 |
| Murshidabad | 150 | 447 | 3 |
| Bankura | 16 | 565 | 18 |
| South 24 Parganas | 143 | 450 | 5 |
| Total students (2993) | 421 (14.1%) | 2516 (84 %) | 56 (1.9%) |

84% of students say that they do not provide any kind of assistance during MDM programme in the school (Table-S 9.3). However 14.1% of students say that they assist the cooks/helpers in fetching water, buying vegetables, peeling & cutting vegetables, clearing the eating area and even carry food to the eating place for distribution.



TABLE –S 10
DETAILS OF STUDENTS LIKING MDMS IN SCHOOLS

| DISTRICT | Liking MDM | | | Reasons for disliking MDM | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | YES | NO | NR | FOOD NOT COOKED TO TASTE | FOOD NOT LIKED | MENU REPEATED | ANTICIPATION OF GETTING SICK | POOR QUALITY OF INGREDIENTS | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 545 | 48 | 3 | 7 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Malda | 424 | 173 | 3 | 71 | 49 | 13 | 5 | 15 | 20 |
| Murshidabad | 541 | 57 | 2 | 19 | 13 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Bankura | 565 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| South 24 Parganas | 547 | 52 | 1 | 25 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Total students (2995) | 2622 (87.55%) | 359 (11.98%) | 14 (0.47%) | 124 (34.54%) | 100 (27.85%) | 68 (18.94%) | 15 (4.17%) | 19 (5.29%) | 33 (9.21%) |

87.55% of students say that they like taking MDM in the schools (Table-S 10). However, 11.98% of the students say that they don't like taking the meal. Reasons given by the students for not liking the meal are shown in the above table. Mostly the students say that the cooked food is not tasty, some do not like the quality of food that is provided. Some students also say that there is no variation in the food served.

FIGURE-S 19

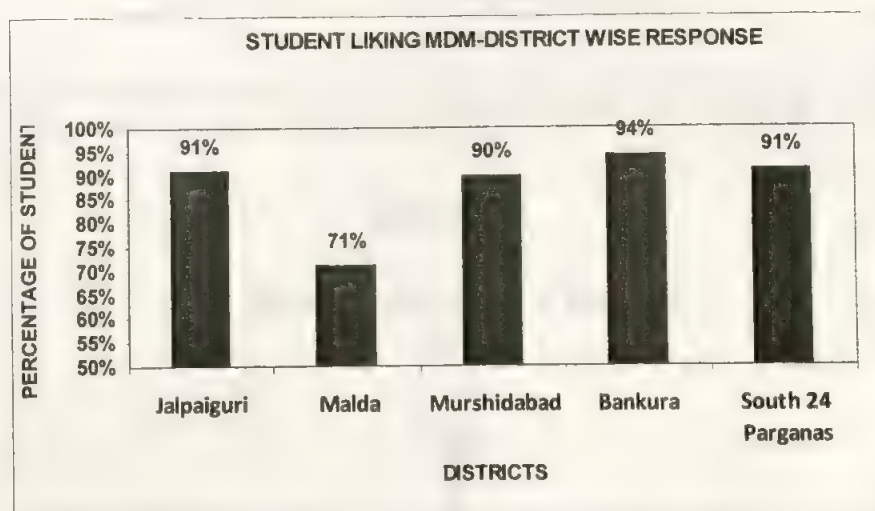




FIGURE-S 20

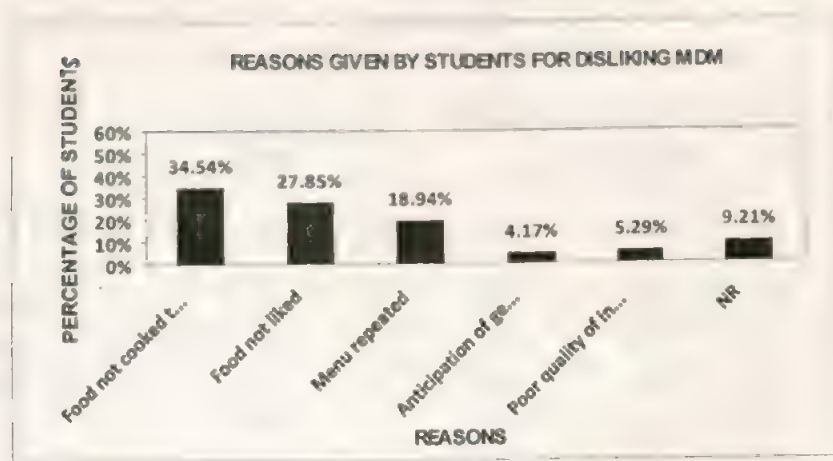


TABLE-S 11.1
PARENTS DISCOURAGE CHILDREN FROM TAKING COOKED MDM IN SCHOOL

| DISTRICT | YES | NO | NR |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Jalpaiguri | 18 | 572 | 6 |
| Malda | 36 | 549 | 15 |
| Murshidabad | 19 | 573 | 8 |
| Bankura | 15 | 565 | 19 |
| South 24 Parganas | 38 | 553 | 9 |
| Total students (2995) | 126 (4.2%) | 2812 (93.9%) | 57 (1.9%) |

93.9% of students say that parents do not discourage them against taking mid-day meal in the school (Table-S 11.1). But 4.2% of students say their parents do not want them to take mid-day meal in the school.

FIGURE-S 21

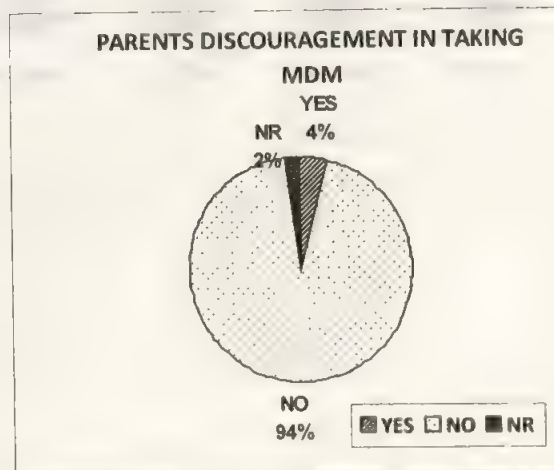


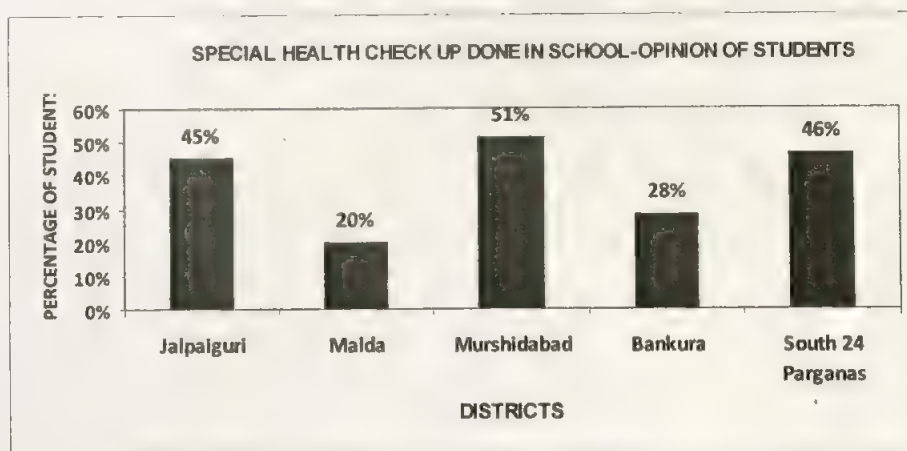


TABLE-S 11.2
DETAILS REGARDING HEALTH STATUS OF STUDENTS

| DISTRICT | Fell sick after taking MDM | | | Special health check up carried out in school | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|---|---------------|------------|
| | YES | NO | NR | YES | NO | NR |
| Jalpaiguri | 17 | 566 | 13 | 270 | 313 | 13 |
| Malda | 30 | 564 | 6 | 121 | 473 | 6 |
| Murshidabad | 38 | 537 | 25 | 307 | 290 | 3 |
| Bankura | 13 | 562 | 24 | 169 | 403 | 27 |
| South 24 Parganas | 16 | 567 | 15 | 278 | 314 | 6 |
| Total students (2993) | 114 (3.8%) | 2796 (93.4%) | 83 (2.8%) | 1145 (38.25%) | 1793 (59.91%) | 55 (1.84%) |

93.4% of students have confirmed that they have not fallen sick due to MDM taking in the school (Table- S 11.2). 3.8% of students on the other hand have stated that they have been ill because of consumption of MDM. Out of these 114 surveyed students, 53 students have been sick once and 31 students have fallen sick several times. Remaining 30 surveyed students did not respond to this query. As regards to carrying out of health check up for students in schools, 59.91% of students answered in the affirmative. 38.25% of students say that such check ups are not carried out in the school.

FIGURE-S 22





CHAPTER 5







HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT FROM SURVEY RESULTS OF 600 SCHOOLS

1) PRESENCE OF MDMS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE IN THE SCHOOL

85.5% of schools have set up MDMS Management Committees in their respective schools (including SSKs) for implementation of the MDM scheme. (Table-H 4)

2) INVOLVEMENT OF BLOCK/DISTRICT OFFICIALS IN RUNNING OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME IN SCHOOLS

41.5% of head teachers say that no visits are made by the Block and District level officials for monitoring the implementation of MDM Scheme in the schools (including SSKs). (Table-H 5.1)

3) INVOLVEMENT OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

Head teachers opine that active involvement of PTA, MTA and Panchayat members is required for satisfactory execution of the MDM scheme. (Table-H 5.2)

Daily supervision of the MDM programme in the school is done by only 18% of the community members. Most of the members go for supervision once a week or once a month. (Table-C 2.2)

As regards to the meeting of community members on MDM Scheme, 47% of members say that the meetings are held once every month. (Table-C 3.1)

4) INVOLVEMENT OF PARENTS/GUARDIANS AND MOTHERS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

33% of head teachers report that no cooperation is received from the guardians/parents in any form whatsoever in the execution of the scheme. (Table-H 5.3)

Head teachers have reported that only a few mothers (of the students) devote their time in cooking the meal. Mother's participation in the distribution of cooked meal is noticeably more compared to their role in cooking it. (Table-H 14.2)

40.52% of guardians have declared that their participation in cooked MDM Scheme is only occasional. Moreover, 44.33% of guardians have reported that they never participate in functioning of the ongoing scheme. On a similar note, 54.3% of guardians point out the non-involvement of mothers in running the scheme.
(Table-G 7)

Only 11% of community members confirm the involvement of mothers in the cooking of the mid-day meal. (Table-C 5.1)

The students also report insignificant involvement of parents in the running of MDM Scheme. (Table-S 4.3)

5) IMPLEMENTATION OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME AS A PROCESS IN SCHOOL

Mid-Day Meal Scheme is in operation in 527 (87.83%) primary schools (including SSKs). However there is one surveyed school in Bankura district where the MDM Scheme has stopped operating. More importantly, head teachers of 72 other schools did not respond to this question. (Table-H 2)

98.8% of guardians say that cooked MDM is provided to their children in the schools. (Table-G 5.1)



Head teachers of 480 schools (80%) declare that mid-day meal is given to the students for 5 days a week. However in 105 schools, the students get their meals for 6 days a week. (Table-H 15.1)

90.7% of students say that they get the standard hot meal during the MDM programme. (Table- S 5.1)

Head teachers along with assistant teachers take the responsibility of deciding the number of heads for the mid-day meal. The decision is maximally taken on the basis of the average daily attendance of students in the schools (538). (Table-H 16.2)

Cooking staff for MDM consists mostly of women who mostly are the members from SHGs. (Table-H 14.1)

Apart from the cooks and helpers, head teachers, assistant teachers, even the students are occasionally involved in the distribution of the cooked meal. (Table-H 14.2)

The time required for distribution and consumption of the MDM is reportedly in the 30-50 minute range. (Table-H 15.2)

84.54% of students affirm that they consume the entire quantity of served food. 13.62% of students say that they are not able to eat all the food that is served to them. (Table-S 4.4)

80.1% of students say that they get adequate quantity of mid-day meal in the school. However, 19.1% of students say that the food they get in school is not adequate. Regarding the status of excess food, 36.7% of students bring the food back home, or discard it in pond /ditches or in the designated dustbin. 3.1% of students store the food and eat it later. (Table-S 5.2)

78.7% of head teachers have preferred the tiffin break as the ideal time for the students to have the meal. 9.7 % of head teachers prefer to run the scheme after all the classes are over. 6 schools (1%) have indicated that they prefer the meals to be served before the school starts for the day. (Table- H 15.1)

93.7% of students say that they get sufficient time for eating the meal in schools. This is not the case with 5.24% of students who feel that time given to them for having the meal is insufficient. (Table-S 4.5)

6) RECEIPT OF FUND FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

55% of head teachers have pointed out that the money sanctioned by the Government for running the MDM Scheme does not reach the schools on time. (Table-H 6.1)

Even 52% of community members say that fund for running MDM Scheme is not obtained on time. (Table-C 4)

7) RECEIPT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

Only 75% of schools (including SSKs) receive the allotted food grains on time. Head teachers state that there are no safety measures in schools for keeping the food grains free from pest and moisture. (Table-H 12)

Similarly, only 77% of community members confirm that supply of food grains reaches the school on time. (Table-C 4)

8) QUALITY OF FOODGRAINS SUPPLIED FOR MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

72.7% of head teachers reported that food grain supply received by Primary schools and SSKs are of average quality. (Table-H 12)



9) QUALITY OF FOOD PROVIDED TO CHILDREN DURING MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

46% of community members report that good quality food is served to the students. 36% community members report about its satisfactory nature. 3% of community members have actually said that food provided to the students is of poor quality. (Table-C 6.1)

83.2% of surveyed guardians say that the quality of food provided during mid-day meal is satisfactory. However the response of 15.4% of guardians is negative. (Table-G 5.3)

10) AVAILABILITY OF SEPARATE KITCHEN FOR COOKING THE MID-DAY MEAL

23.33% of schools do not have separate kitchen facilities. Moreover, head teachers add that children are daily exposed to both fire and smoke hazards due to the absence of proper ventilation systems in the kitchen. (Table-H 7)

11) AVAILABILITY OF SEPARATE STOREROOM FOR PRESERVING FOOD GRAINS, COOKING INGREDIENTS ETC

63% of surveyed schools do not have storeroom provisions. (Table-H 8)

12) AVAILABILITY OF ADEQUATE UTENSILS FOR COOKING MID-DAY MEAL

51% of surveyed schools do not have adequate utensils/cooking devices for cooking mid-day meals for the students. (Table-H 9.1)

92.2% of head teachers reported that students bring their own plates for mid-day meal. (Table-H 9.2)

97.3% of students confirm bringing of their own plates from home for having MDM in the school. (Table-S 8.1)

13) AVAILABILITY OF SEPARATE EATING AREA IN THE SCHOOL

None of the surveyed schools have separate eating area for students. Students eat on the playground in 145 schools and outside the classroom (other than the playground) in 272 schools. In 128 schools, students eat in the classroom itself. 78% of head teachers say that all students sit together and enjoy their meal. In 101 schools, students are made to sit class wise for the above purpose. (Table-H 16.3)

64.54% of students say that they sit in the veranda of the school for having their meal. 20.63% of students sit in the playground and 10.85% of students sit in the classroom to have their meal. Few other students have reported that they sit in the kitchen and even in the veranda of the neighbouring building for the above purpose. (Table-S 4.6)

As regards to the seating arrangements, 51.4% of students say that they sit directly on the floor, some say that they sit on the asanas/mat, either brought by them or provided by the school. 24.5 % of students say that they sit on the ground to have their meal. (Table-S 4.6)

14) ADEQUACY OF FUEL FOR COOKING MID-DAY MEAL

89.8% schools use firewood for cooking. 104 schools draw attention to the fact that fuel available for cooking is not sufficient. (Table-H 11)

15) PROVISION OF ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY IN SCHOOLS

24% of head teachers say that water supply available within their schools is not sufficient. (Table-H 10.1)

36% of schools (including SSKs) have reported an urgent requirement for safe drinking water. (Table-H 10.2)



16) PROVISION OF MID-DAY MEAL DURING SUMMER VACATION

93.3% of head teachers say that the Mid-Day Meal Scheme is not continued in their schools during the summer vacation. (Table-H 15.3)

17) MENU FOR MID-DAY MEAL

90.83 % of head teachers say that maximum emphasis is given on the nutritional aspect of the food while menu for MDM is decided. (Table-H 17.1)

93.8% head teachers say that varied lunch menu is provided to the students. (Table-H 17.2)

This is confirmed by 89.12% of surveyed students who say that varied lunch menu is provided to them in schools. However, 8.88% of students say that there is no such variation in the MDM menu. (Table-S 5.1)

No definite responses have been obtained from the head teachers on average calorific intake of children and also on the protein content in the food provided to the children per meal. (Table-H 17.4)

18) PROVISION OF HEALTH SUPPLEMENTS TO STUDENTS

Provision of health supplements like Vitamin A, de-worming medicines etc., to the students is quite rare. (Table-H 17.4)

19) HEALTH & HYGIENE ISSUES ADDRESSED DURING MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

95% of head teachers affirm that the utensils/cooking devices are regularly cleaned before and after cooking by the cooks and their helpers. (Table-H 9.1)

96.5% of head teachers assert that teachers inspect the cleanliness of plates used by the students before the meal is served. (Table-H 9.2)

95.3% of head teachers say that students wash their hands before taking mid-day meal. (Table-H 16.4)

Students mostly use tap water or tube well water for washing their hands before and after taking MDM. Pond water is also used by the students for the purpose. (Table-S 7)

Iodized salts are used for cooking in 81.33% of the schools. (Table-H 17.4)

87% of head teachers claim that discussions are carried out by the teachers on qualitative aspects of the MDM with the students. Discussions are mainly on the nutritious aspect of the food viz., protein content, calorific value of food, importance of balanced diet etc. Health and hygiene aspects like regular cutting of nails, washing of hands and feet with soap, waste disposal procedure etc. also feature in the discussion. (Table- H 22.1)

In 476 schools (79.33%), meals are actually tasted by the teachers before it is served to the students, which ensures that quality, wholesome meal is served to the students. This is not the case with 105 schools (17.5%). (Table-H 15.5)



88% of surveyed community members have confirmed that attendance of the students has increased due to MDMS. (Table-C 8)

Nearly 95% of surveyed students say that they attend schools regularly and only 4.5% of students are irregular in their attendance. Moreover 97.7% of students have expressed that they like attending schools. (Table-S 3.1)

25) IMPACT OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME ON ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS ON SATURDAY

85.3% of surveyed students say that they attend schools on Saturday. (Table-S 4.2)

However 76.76% of students say that they do not get meals on Saturday. But 22.37% of students declare that they get MDM on Saturday. (Table-S 4.1)

26) IMPACT OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME ON STUDENT DROPOUT

79% of community members report that drop out among students from schools has decreased due to MDMS.

27) COMING OF NON-ENROLLED (UNDER AGE) CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

Non-enrolled (under-age) children regularly come to school along with their elder siblings and have MDM as reported by 79.66% of head teachers. (Table-H 20.2)

58.9% of surveyed students say that their younger siblings accompany them to school to have MDM. (Table-S 3.2)

28) IMPACT OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME ON LEARNING LEVELS OF STUDENTS

56.8% of head teachers reported that the performance of the students have improved after the introduction of the MDMS. 30.8 % of head teachers also say that there has been no change in the performance of the students. Finally, 10.2% of head teachers actually reported that student performance in school has deteriorated during MDMS. (Table- H 21.1)

71% of community members assert that learning levels of students have improved due to the MDM Scheme. However 24% of community members opine that there has been no change in the learning levels of the students. (Table-C 7)

Nearly 40% of guardians have said that MDM has contributed in increasing the eagerness of children in going to school. (Table-G 8)

29) IMPACT OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME ON THE TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS IN SCHOOL

32.16% of head teachers assert that MDMS is actually disturbing the teaching-learning process in schools. (Table-H 21.1)

22.46% of surveyed guardians have actually reported that the duration of the teaching-learning process in the school has decreased. (Table-G 8)

30) HOLDING OF CLASSES AFTER COMPLETION OF THE MID-DAY MEAL IN SCHOOLS

Head teachers of 531 schools have reported that classes are held after students finish taking MDM in schools. Out of these 531 schools (including SSKs), 387 head teachers say that attendance of students remains the same as before the MDM. But 142 head teachers say that attendance decreases after the programme. (Table-H 21.2)



83.3% of surveyed guardians assert that classes are held after their children finish taking mid-day meals. A significant number of surveyed guardians (14.54%) however say that classes are not held in the school after MDM. (Table-G 8)

82.8% of students say that classes are held after they finish taking the mid-day meal. However, 16.3% of students say that classes are not held thereafter. 96.5% of students say that they regularly attend class after completion of the MDM programme in the school. (Table-S 9.1)

31) INVOLVEMENT OF TEACHERS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

92.5% of head teachers reported that full support from assistant teachers is obtained in the running of the MDM Scheme.

89.33% of head teachers point the active involvement of all teachers in implementation of the scheme. (Table-H 22.1)

16.83% of head teachers however confirm that along with students, teachers also take mid-day meal in the schools. (Table- H 22.1)

32) EFFECT OF TEACHER INVOLVEMENT IN MDMS ON THE TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS IN SCHOOLS

75% of head teachers report that teacher involvement in the MDM Scheme is not hampering the process of teaching-learning in their schools. On the other hand, 22.5% head teachers allege that MDMS is actually disrupting the class room processes as the teachers have to spend too much of time on its supervision. 2.5% of head teachers refrained from answering this survey question. (Table-H 22.2)

33) IMPACT OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME ON THE HEALTH STATUS OF CHILDREN

80.8% of head teachers confirm that there has been improvement in the health of the students due to partaking of MDM. 16% of head teachers however say otherwise. (Table-H 23.1)

94% of surveyed guardians have confirmed that their children have not fallen sick due to consumption of mid-day meal in the school. But only 23% of guardians have declared improved health status of their wards. Moreover, 74.7% of guardians have mentioned that there has been no change in the health of the children. 1.4% of guardians have actually reported deterioration of health of their children due to MDM. (Table-G10)

93.4% of students have confirmed that they have not fallen sick due to MDM consumption in the school. 3.8% of students on the other hand have stated that they have been ill because of consumption of MDM.

34) HEALTH CHECK-UP FOR STUDENTS

59.91% of students say that health check ups are carried out in the schools. But 38.25% of students say that such check ups are not carried out in the school. (Table-S 11.2)

35) OPINION OF PARENTS ABOUT THE MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

Parents/guardians do not have any complaints against MDMS as reported by 80% of head teachers. However 108 head teachers (18%) say that parents do have complaints. (Table-H 23.2)

93.3% of surveyed guardians have reported that they do not discourage their children in taking cooked MDM in the school (Table-G 11). However, 5.1% of guardians say that they do discourage their wards from taking MDM in the school. 1.6% of guardians refrained from answering this survey question.



93.89% of students say that parents do not discourage them against taking mid-day meal in the school. But 4.21% of students say their parents do not want them to take mid-day meal in the school

89.4% of guardians want this scheme to continue in the school as against 9.8% of guardians who do not want its continuation. (Table-S 11.1)

Overall graphical representations of responses from four target groups are given in the following pages.



FIGURE-HL 1

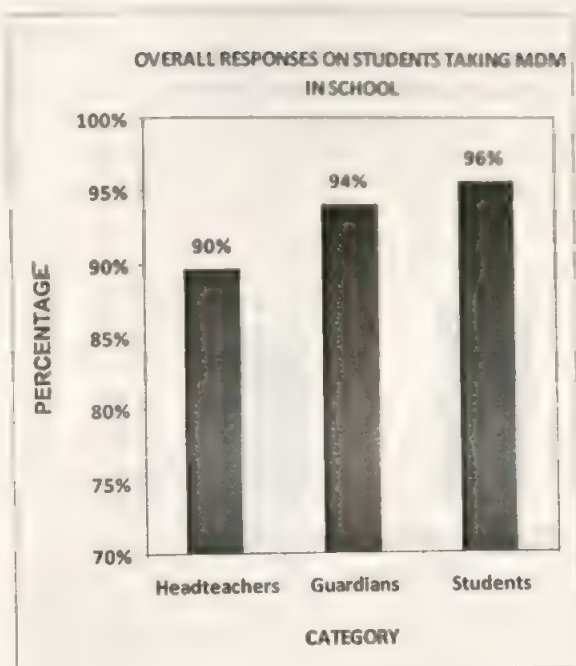


FIGURE-HL 2

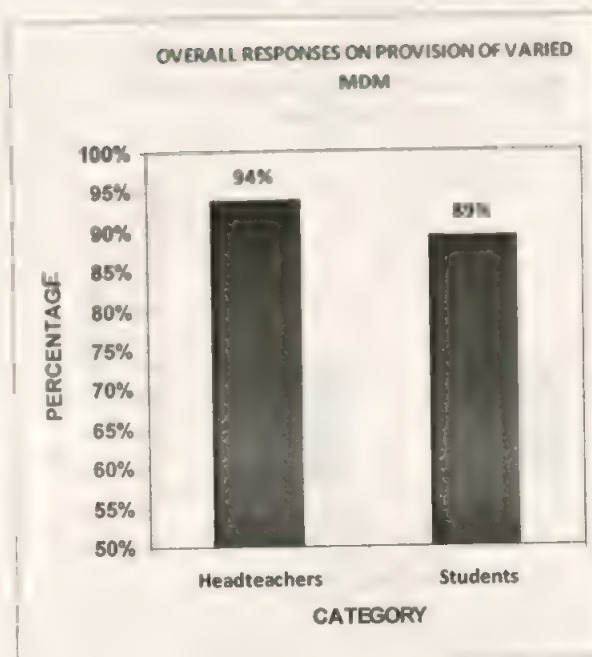


FIGURE-HL 3

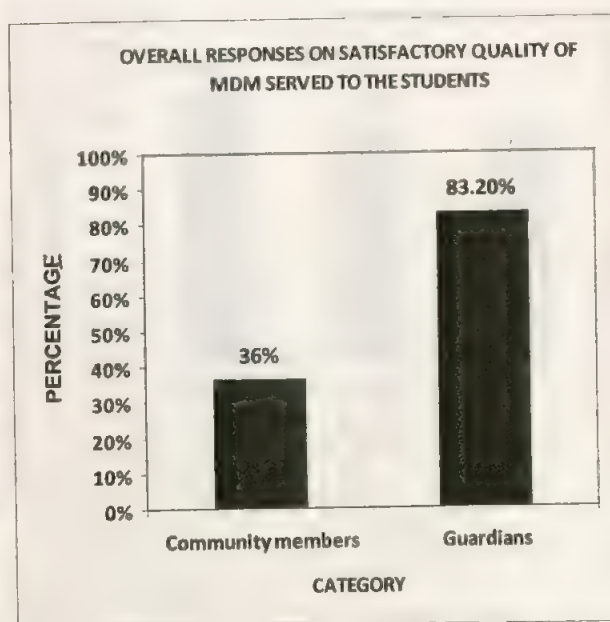


FIGURE-HL 4

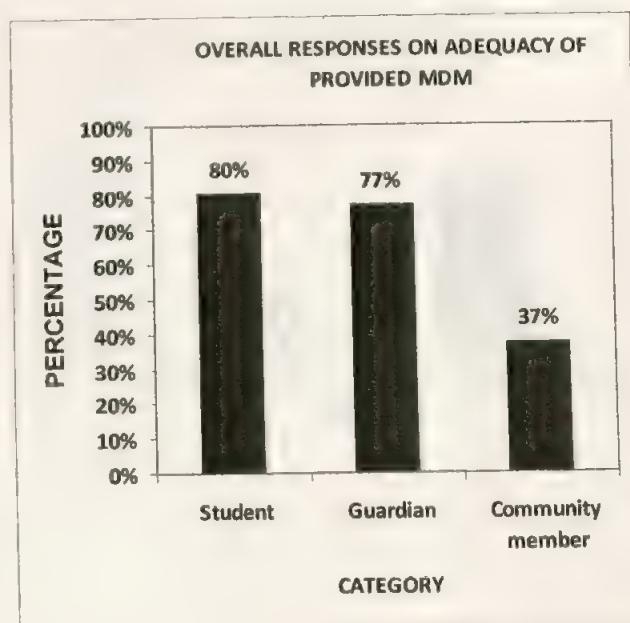




FIGURE-HL 5

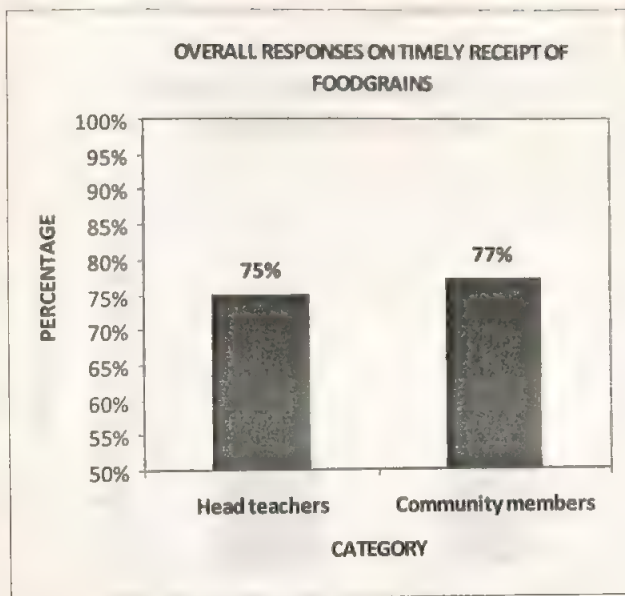


FIGURE-HL 6

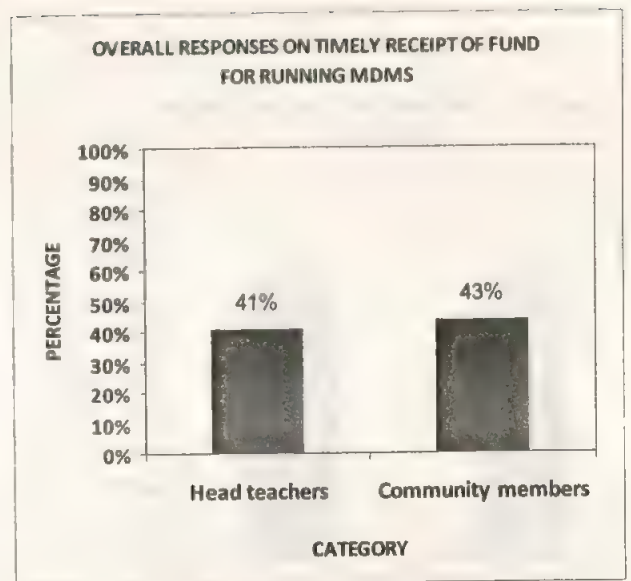


FIGURE-HL 7

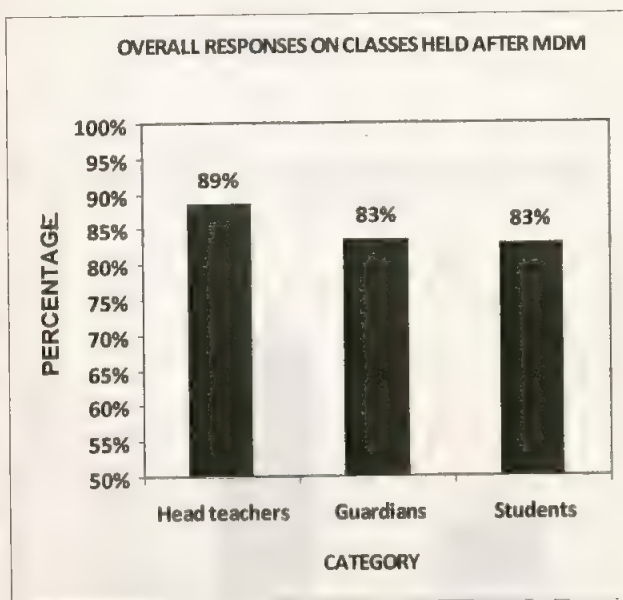


FIGURE-HL 8

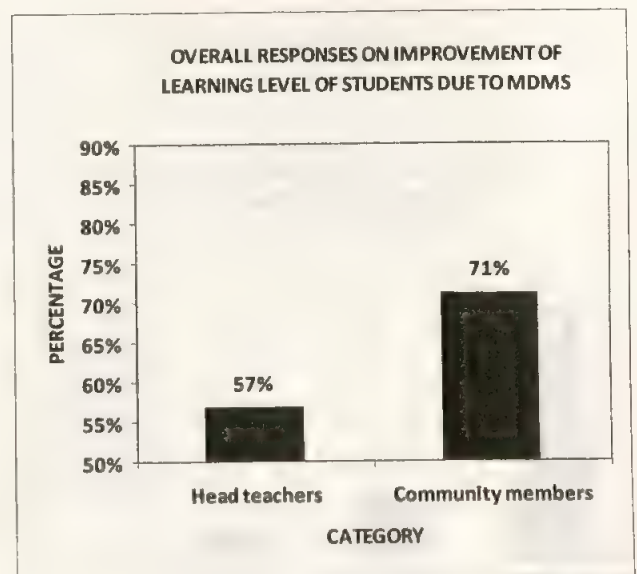




FIGURE-HL 9

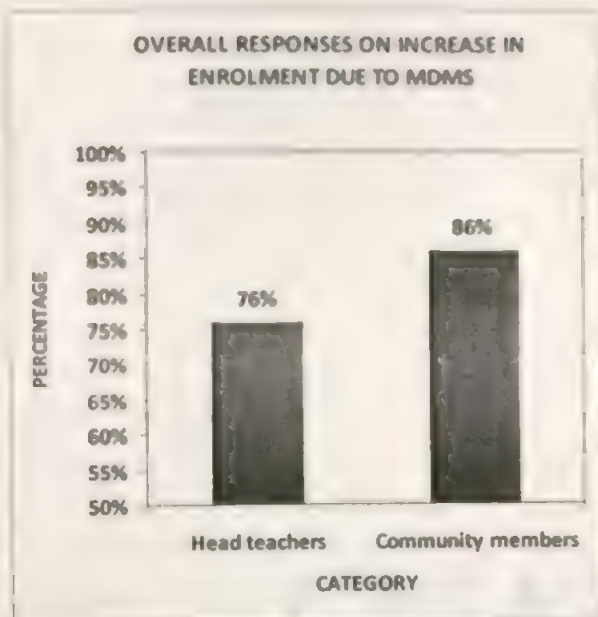


FIGURE-HL 10

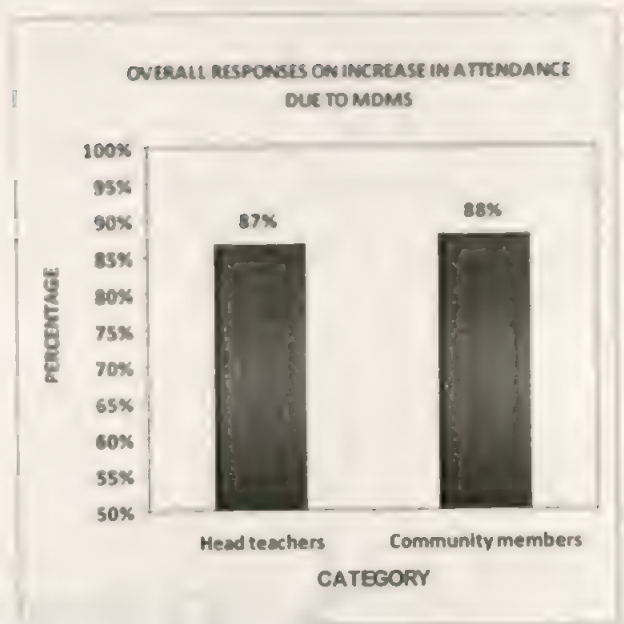


FIGURE-HL 11

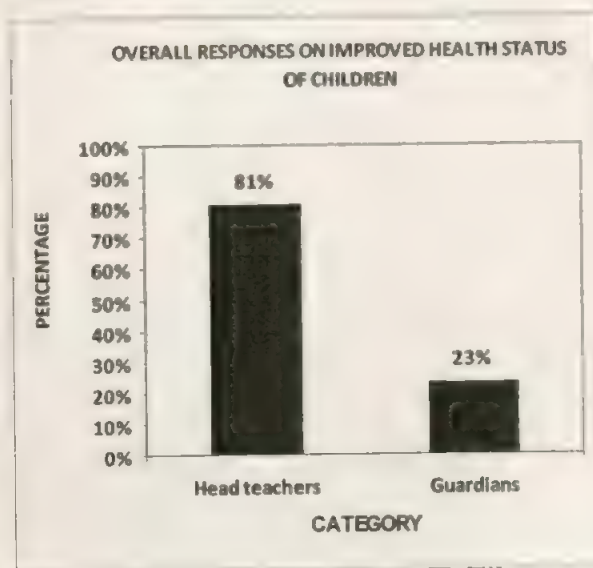
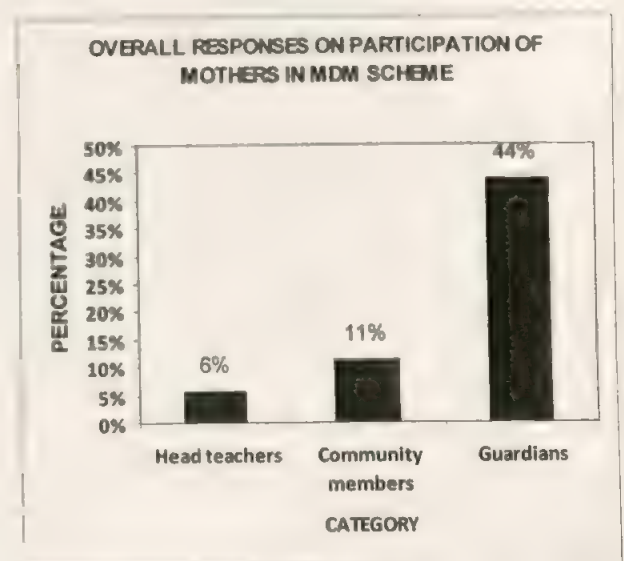


FIGURE-HL 12





CHAPTER 6

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SUMMARISATION

In view of the responses obtained from the survey of four target groups namely., head teachers of primary schools (including SSKs), community members, guardians/parents (of the students) and students (Class-IV) of five districts namely, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura, and South 24 Parganas, following are the strengths and weaknesses of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in an overall sense.

STRENGTHS:

- Students attend schools regularly.
- Students have expressed that they like to attend schools.
- Students like taking MDM in the schools.
- Increase in enrolment of students.
- Increase in daily attendance (including Saturday) of students.
- Change in attitude of children of economically disadvantaged sections regarding regular school attendance.
- Reduction in dropout rate of students.
- Improvement in learning levels of students.
- Improvement in general health of the students.
- Regularity of students in attending classes after completion of the MDM programme.
- Guardians want MDM Scheme to continue in the schools.

WEAKNESSES:

- Irregular fund and food grains supply.
- Food grains provided to the schools are of average quality.
- Regular monitoring of the programme by the concerned authorities is lacking.
- Active involvement of community members in the MDM Scheme is somewhat lacking.
- Full- fledged participation of guardians/parents is not there.
- Involvement of mothers in the running of the MDM Scheme is minimum.
- Infrastructure (kitchen, storage area, eating area, drinking water, fuel etc.,) available with the school needs urgent improvement.
- Possibility of both fire and smoke hazards due to the lack of sufficient precautionary measures in the kitchen.
- Children have to carry eating plates with them for having MDM in the school.
- Provision of health supplements like Vitamin-A, de-worming medicines, Iron tablets etc is rare.
- No safety measures in schools for keeping the food grains pest and moisture free.
- A substantial section of the surveyed population (though not majority) says:
 - a) Classes are not held after mid-day meal.
 - b) Attendance of students decreases, even if classes are held after MDM.
 - c) Disruption in the teaching - learning process in the school.
 - d) No change in the learning levels of the students.
 - e) Meal provided to the students is not tasted before hand.
 - f) Inadequate quantity of food provided to the children.
 - g) Poor quality meal is provided to the children.
 - h) Teachers also take mid-day meal in the schools.
- Head teachers are not aware about the average calorific intake of children and are also unaware of the protein content in the food provided to the children per meal.



CHAPTER 7



RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR IMPROVING THE MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

FROM HEAD TEACHERS:

1. Increase in financial allocations for MDM Scheme with special provision for children coming from economically disadvantaged sections.
2. Mandatory setting up of Mid-Day Meal Scheme management committees in schools with regular meeting of the members.
3. Increase in allotment of food grains per child per day.
4. Increase in salary of the cooks.
5. Provision of mid-day meals every Saturday.
6. Fixing of menu chart for students at the Block level.
7. Regular monitoring of MDM Scheme by higher officials along with their surprise inspection of schools during meals.
8. Overall improvement in school infrastructure-provision for separate kitchen, eating area, storage facilities, provision of safe drinking water, LPG supply, boundary walls etc.
9. Health check-up for students- preventive and follow-up measures for various diseases.
10. Enhanced involvement of community members.
11. Regular provision of supplementary micronutrients (e.g., Vitamin A, de-worming medicines, Iron tablets etc.,) to the students.
12. Health awareness campaign and education about nutrition for the children.

FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERS:

1. Increase in financial allocations per child per day.
2. Increase in allotment of food grains per child per day.
3. Provision of good quality of food grains for the children.



4. Overall improvement in school infrastructure-provision for separate kitchen, eating area, storage facilities, provision of safe drinking water, LPG supply, boundary walls etc.
5. Regular payment of salary to the cooks.
6. Relieving teachers from supervision of MDM Scheme so as facilitate improved teaching-learning process in the school.
7. Awareness campaign for public in general for their enhanced participation in the scheme.

FROM GUARDIANS:

1. Close monitoring of the programme by Panchayat members, District and Block officials.
2. Supervision of children during Mid-Day Meal Scheme by teachers, cooks, helpers etc.
3. Provision of cooked MDM six days a week with varied, nutritious menu.
4. Regular provision of health supplements like Vitamin-A, de-worming medicines, Iron tablets etc for the students, daily display of menu chart in the school, and regular health check up for the students.
5. Serving adequate quantity of food to the children.
6. Arrangements of eating plates for children from school.
7. Maintenance of hygiene during cooking, serving and eating of the meal.
8. Relieving teachers from supervision of the MDM Scheme.
9. Responsibility of running the MDM Scheme may be given to SHGs.
10. Awareness campaign for guardians for their enhanced participation in the scheme.

In conclusion, the study reveals that the Mid-Day Meal Scheme has made a promising start in the state of West Bengal but the above-mentioned quality and quantity issues need urgent attention. The success of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme revolves around the manner in which it is implemented in the school. For optimum functioning, this programme could be actively linked to other schemes such as SGRY, BRGF, and NRHM etc. A systematic school health programme could also form an integral part of the MDM Scheme, which may comprise of the following measures:

1. Provision of regular medical check ups for the children
2. Remedial measures and follow-up



3. Preventive measures

4. Maintenance of mental health

5. Maintenance of health records

Proactive efforts may be made so that every school and SSK has the requisite infrastructure for running the scheme. This includes good hygienic environment of the school, adequate space in the classroom, proper ventilation and light conditions, safe drinking water, facilities for sanitary toilets.

Moreover, an improvement in the economic conditions of the community at large is likely to result in more nutritious food for their children at home which will more effectively complement the MDM served in the schools/SSKs. Finally, an enhanced community participation in the Mid-Day Meal Scheme is desirable so that it becomes a people's programme, addressing both class room hunger and contributing to the overall improvement of the teaching-learning process in the schools.



ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE

বিদ্যালয় শিক্ষা দপ্তর, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ এর অনুমোদন অনুযায়ী SCERT (WB) এবং DIET

এর যৌথ উদ্যোগে 'মিড ডে মিল' প্রকল্প সম্পর্কিত সমীক্ষা

বিদ্যালয় প্রধানদের জন্য সমীক্ষাপত্র

(সাধারণ নির্দেশ : বিদ্যালয় প্রধান এই সমীক্ষা পত্রটি পূরণ করবেন)

সঙ্কেত সংখ্যা : _____

তারিখ : _____

সাধারণ তথ্যাবলী :

১। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ের নাম : _____

(খ) বিদ্যালয়ের ঠিকানা : _____

(গ) D.I.S.E. সঙ্কেত সংখ্যা : _____

(ঘ) বিদ্যালয়ের ধরণ : _____

সরকারী - সরকার পোষিত ☐ সরকারী সাহায্যপ্রাপ্ত ☐

শিশু-শিক্ষা কেন্দ্র ☐ স্থানীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান দ্বারা পরিচালিত বিদ্যালয় ☐

বেসরকারী বিদ্যালয় ☐ মিউনিসিপাল / করপোরেশন বিদ্যালয় ☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) : _____

২। (ক) মোট শিক্ষার্থী সংখ্যা : ছেলে ☐ মেয়ে ☐ মোট ☐

(খ) মোট শিক্ষক সংখ্যা : পুরুষ ☐ মহিলা ☐ মোট ☐



৩। বিদ্যালয়ের কাজের সময় : সকাল ☐ দুপুর ☐

‘দুপুরের খাবার’ কর্মসূচীর পরিকল্পনা :

৪। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ের ‘দুপুরের খাবার’ প্রকল্পটি চালু হয়েছে কি ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(খ) হয়ে থাকলে, কবে থেকে প্রকল্পটি চালু হয়েছে ?

(গ) ২০০২-২০০৩ শিক্ষার্থীদের সংখ্যা ও বিবরণ :

| শ্রেণি | সাধারণ | | তপশিলী জাতি | | তপশিলী উপজাতি | | অন্যান্য অনগ্রসর শ্রেণি | | সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্রদায় | | প্রতিবন্ধি | | মন্তব্য (যদি থাকে) |
|--------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------------------|
| | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | |
| I | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| মোট | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(ঘ) ২০০৩-২০০৪ শিক্ষাবর্ষে শিক্ষার্থীদের সংখ্যা ও বিবরণ :

| শ্রেণি | সাধারণ | | তপশিলী জাতি | | তপশিলী উপজাতি | | অন্যান্য অনগ্রসর শ্রেণি | | সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্রদায় | | প্রতিবন্ধি | | মন্তব্য (যদি থাকে) |
|--------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------------------|
| | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | |
| I | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| মোট | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



(ঙ) ২০০৪-২০০৫ শিক্ষাবর্ষে শিক্ষার্থীদের সংখ্যা ও বিবরণ :

| শ্রেণি | সাধারণ | | তপশিলী জাতি | | তপশিলী উপজাতি | | অন্যান্য অনগ্রসর শ্রেণি | | সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্রদায় | | প্রতিবন্ধি | | মন্তব্য (যদি থাকে) |
|--------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------------------|
| | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | |
| I | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| মোট | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(চ) ২০০৫-২০০৬ শিক্ষাবর্ষে শিক্ষার্থীর সংখ্যা ও বিবরণ :

| শ্রেণি | সাধারণ | | তপশিলী জাতি | | তপশিলী উপজাতি | | অন্যান্য অনগ্রসর শ্রেণি | | সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্রদায় | | প্রতিবন্ধি | | মন্তব্য (যদি থাকে) |
|--------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------------------|
| | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | ছেলে | মেয়ে | |
| I | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| মোট | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



(ছ) ২০০৬-২০০৭ শিক্ষাবর্ষে শিক্ষার্থীদের সংখ্যা ও বিবরণ :

[illegible]

(জ) ২০০৭-২০০৮ শিক্ষাবর্ষে শিক্ষার্থীদের সংখ্যা ও বিবরণ :

[illegible]



৫। (ক) আপনার বিদ্যালয়ে 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পের জন্য পরিচালন সমিতি আছে কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(খ) আপনার বিদ্যালয়ে 'দুপুরের খাবার' পরিচালন সমিতির সদস্য কারা?

বিদ্যালয় প্রধান

☐

গ্রাম শিক্ষা সমিতির সদস্য

☐

অভিভাবক-শিক্ষক সংস্থার সদস্য

☐

মাতা-শিক্ষক সংস্থার সদস্য

☐

স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী

☐

স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংগঠন

☐

সহকারী শিক্ষক/শিক্ষিকা

☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

(গ) 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পের কর্মসূচী নিয়ে সদস্যরা কতদিন অন্তর আলোচনার জন্য বসেন?

সপ্তাহে একবার

☐

পনেরো দিনে একবার

☐

মাসে একবার

☐

ছ'মাসে একবার

☐

বছরে একবার

☐

কখনও নয়

☐

(ঘ) দুপুরের খাবার চলার সময় কোনও ব্লক / জেলার পদস্থ কর্মচারী বিদ্যালয় পরিদর্শনে আসেন কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(ঙ) আপনার বিদ্যালয়ে দুপুরের খাবার ব্যবস্থাপনায় গ্রাম শিক্ষা সমিতি / অভিভাবক শিক্ষক সমিতি / মাতা-শিক্ষক সমিতি / পঞ্চায়েত সদস্যের সহযোগিতা পান কি?

গ্রাম শিক্ষা সমিতি

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

অভিভাবক শিক্ষক সমিতি

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

মাতা-শিক্ষক সমিতি

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

পঞ্চায়েত

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐



১) আপনার বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবারের ব্যবস্থাপনায় বাবা-মা/অভিভাবকদের কাছ থেকে সহযোগিতা পান কি ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

২। যদি পান, তাহলে কী ধরনের সাহায্য পান ?

রান্নায় সাহায্য

☐

পরিবেশনে সাহায্য

☐

খাবার জায়গা পরিষ্কারে সাহায্য

☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

৬। (ক) 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্প চালু রাখতে যে অর্থের প্রয়োজন তা আপনি কোথা থেকে পান ?

(খ) (১) 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পের জন্য বরাদ্দ অর্থ কি আপনি যথা সময়ে পান ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(২) যদি না পান, তার কী কারণ বলে আপনার মনে হয় ?

(গ) বিদ্যালয়ে 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পের খরচের হিসাব কে রাখেন ?

বিদ্যালয় প্রধান

☐

সহশিক্ষক / শিক্ষিকা

☐

সমষ্টি উন্নয়ন আধিকারিক (বি.ডি.ও)

☐

গ্রাম শিক্ষা সমিতির সদস্য

☐



(ঘ) বিদ্যালয়ে 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পের হিসাব পরীক্ষা করা হয় কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(ঙ) বিদ্যালয়ে 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পের আয় ব্যয়ের হিসাব পরীক্ষা পরিচালনার দায়িত্ব কারা নেন?

(চ) বিদ্যালয়ের বছরে কতবার 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পের হিসাব পরীক্ষা করা হয়?

৭। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার প্রস্তুতির জন্য আলাদা রান্নাঘর আছে কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(খ) যদি থাকে, তাহলে রান্নাঘরের ধরণ হল —

স্থায়ী রান্নাঘর

☐

অস্থায়ী চালা

☐

রাঁধুনীর বাড়ি

☐

৮। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে কি ধরনের ভাঁড়ার ঘর আছে?

স্বতন্ত্র ভাঁড়ার ঘর

☐

রান্নাঘরে ভাঁড়ার

☐

ভাঁড়ার ঘর নেই

☐

(খ) বিদ্যালয়ে রান্নার জন্য যথেষ্ট বাসনপত্র আছে কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(গ) বাসনপত্র নিয়মিত পরিষ্কার করা হয় কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(ঘ) শিক্ষার্থীদের খাওয়ার থালা পরিষ্কার পরিচ্ছন্ন কিনা তা শিক্ষক/শিক্ষিকারা নিয়মিত লক্ষ্য রাখেন কি?



হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(ঙ) শিক্ষার্থীরা খাওয়ার আগে তাদের হাত ধোয় কি ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

৯। (ক) রান্নার জন্য কোথাকার জল ব্যবহার করা হয় ?

নলকূপ ☐ কলের জল ☐ পুকুর ☐

নদী ☐ কুয়ো ☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) _____

(খ) বিদ্যালয়ে নিরাপদ পানীয় জলের কোনো ব্যবস্থা আছে কি ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(গ) বিদ্যালয়ে কোথা থেকে জল পাওয়া যায় ?

নলকূপ ☐ হাত পাম্প ☐

কলের জল ☐ তোলা জল ☐

(ঘ) যে পরিমান জল পাওয়া যায় তা কি যথেষ্ট ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

১০। (ক) রান্নার জন্য কি ধরনের জ্বালানী ব্যবহার করা হয় ?

রান্নার গ্যাস ☐ কাঠ ☐

কয়লা ☐ কেরোসিন ☐



(খ) যথেষ্ট পরিমাণে জ্বালানী কি পাওয়া যায়?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

১) যদি না যায়, কী ধরনের সমস্যার আপনি সম্মুখীন হন?

১১ (ক) প্রতিমাসে বিদ্যালয়ে প্রাপ্ত চালের পরিমাণ কি?

(খ) এই প্রাপ্ত চালের পরিমাণ আপনি কিভাবে স্থির করেন?

(গ) বিদ্যালয়ে প্রতি মাসে যে পরিমাণ চাল লাগে, তার হিসাব আপনি কাকে দেন?

(ঘ) বিদ্যালয়ে চাল পেতে অসুবিধা হলে, আপনি কার সাথে যোগাযোগ করেন?

(ঙ) বিদ্যালয়ে দৈনিক কত পরিমাণ চাল লাগে?

(চ) বিদ্যালয়ে চালের যোগান সময়মত পৌছোয় কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐



(১) যদি না পৌঁছয়, কী কী বিকল্প ব্যবস্থা আপনি নেন?

(ছ) বিদ্যালয়ে চালের যোগান কোথা থেকে আসে ?

(জ) বিদ্যালয়ে প্রাপ্ত চাল কি ভাবে পৌঁছয় ?

(ঝ) বিদ্যালয়ে চাল পৌঁছতে কত খরচ হয় এবং সেই খরচ কে বহন করেন ?

(ঞ) বিদ্যালয়ে চাল আনতে আপনি কাদের সহযোগিতা পান ?

সহকারী শিক্ষক / শিক্ষিকা

☐

রাঁধুনী

☐

স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থা

☐

স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী

☐

গ্রাম শিক্ষা সমিতি

☐

অভিভাবক

☐

মাতা-শিক্ষক সমিতি

☐

অভিভাবক শিক্ষক সমিতি

☐

(ট) বিদ্যালয়ে প্রাপ্ত চাল আপনি কীভাবে সংরক্ষণ করেন ?



(ঠ) বিদ্যালয়ে প্রাপ্ত চালের গুণমান সম্পর্কে আপনার মতামত কি?

ভাল ☐ মোটামুটি ☐ খারাপ ☐

১২ (ক) আপনার বিদ্যালয়ে কি সবজি-বাগান আছে ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(খ) প্রতিদিন বাজারে গিয়ে অন্যান্য খাদ্য সামগ্রী / সবজী কেনার দায়িত্ব কে নেন ?

বিদ্যালয় প্রধান ☐ সহকারী শিক্ষক/ শিক্ষিকা ☐

রাঁধুনী ☐ স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থা ☐

স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী ☐ গ্রাম শিক্ষা সমিতি ☐

অভিভাবক ☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) _____

১৩ (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে কারা রান্নার কাজে যুক্ত থাকেন ?

মায়েরা ☐ রাঁধুনীরা ☐ গ্রামশিক্ষা সমিতির সদস্যরা ☐

স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী ☐ স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থা ☐ যুবসংঘগুলি ☐

(খ) আপনার বিদ্যালয়ে রাঁধুনির সংখ্যা কতজন ?

পুরুষ ☐ মহিলা ☐ মোট ☐

(গ) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার পরিবেশনের কাজে কারা যুক্ত থাকেন ?

রাঁধুনী ☐ রাঁধুনির সহকারী ☐ সহশিক্ষক / শিক্ষিকারা ☐

শিক্ষার্থীরা ☐ মায়েরা ☐ বিদ্যালয় প্রধান ☐



(ঘ) রাঁধুনী নিয়োগের দায়িত্ব কে বা কারা নেন?

বিদ্যালয় প্রধান ☐

গ্রাম শিক্ষক সমিতির সদস্যরা ☐

পঞ্চায়েতের সদস্যরা ☐

শিক্ষক / শিক্ষিকরা ☐

অন্যান্যরা (উল্লেখ করুন) _____

(ঙ) আপনি কি রাঁধুনীকে সোজাসুজি পারিশ্রমিক দেন?

হ্যাঁ ☐

না ☐

১) 'হ্যাঁ' হলে, তা কি নিয়মিত?

হ্যাঁ ☐

না ☐

২) যদি 'না' হয়, তাহলে কে পারিশ্রমিক দেন?

(চ) প্রত্যেক রাঁধুনীকে মাসে কত পারিশ্রমিক দেওয়া হয়?

২০০-৩০০ টাকা ☐

৩০০-৪০০ টাকা ☐

৪০০-৫০০ টাকা ☐

৫০০-৬০০ টাকা ☐

৬০০ টাকার বেশি ☐

১৪। (ক) প্রতিমাসে বিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষার্থীদের কদিন রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার দেওয়া হয়?

(খ) প্রতি সপ্তাহে বিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষার্থীদের কদিন রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার দেওয়া হয়?

একদিন ☐

দুদিন ☐

তিনদিন ☐



চারদিন

☐

পাঁচদিন

☐

ছয়দিন

☐

(গ) দিনের মধ্যে কোন সময়ে রান্না করা খাবার দেওয়া হয় ?

বিদ্যালয় আরম্ভ আগে ☐ প্রথম শ্রেণির ঘন্টার পর ☐ দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণির ঘন্টার পর ☐টিফিনের সময় ☐ ক্লাস শেষ হওয়ার পর ☐

(ঘ) বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার পরিবেশন করতে ও খেতে কত সময় লাগে ?

৩০-৪০ মিনিট

☐

৪০-৫০ মিনিট

☐

৫০ মিনিট থেকে এক ঘন্টা

☐

এক ঘন্টার বেশী

☐

(ঙ) আপনার মতে রান্না করা খাবার দেবার উপযুক্ত সময় ঠিক কখন ?

(চ) রান্না করা খাবার পরিবেশনের সময়ে কিভাবে শিক্ষার্থীদের বসানোর বন্দোবস্ত করা হয় ?

ছেলে মেয়ে আলাদা বসে

☐

শিক্ষার্থীরা শ্রেণি অনুসারে বসে

☐

সব শিক্ষার্থীরা একসঙ্গে বসে

☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

(ছ) বিদ্যালয়ে দুপুরের খাবারের সময় শিক্ষার্থীরা কোথায় বসে ?

শ্রেণি কক্ষের ভিতরে

☐

বিদ্যালয়ের মাঠে

☐

শ্রেণি কক্ষের বাইরে

☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)



১৫। (ক) যখন দুপুরের খাবারের খাদ্যতালিকা নির্বাচন করেন তখন কোন্ কোন্ বিষয়গুলির প্রতি লক্ষ্য রাখেন ?

পুষ্টি ☐ স্বাদ ☐ সহজলভ্যতা ☐ খাদ্যতালিকার বৈচিত্র্য ☐

(খ) প্রতিদিন কতজনের রান্না করা হবে, তার সংখ্যা কে স্থির করেন ?

(গ) এই কাজে শিক্ষকরা দায়িত্ব নেন কি ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(ঘ) প্রতিদিন কতজনের রান্না করা হবে, তার সংখ্যা কিভাবে স্থির করেন ?

খাতায় মোট ভর্তি ☐ দৈনিক শিক্ষার্থীদের গড় উপস্থিতি ☐

বিশেষ কোনোদিনের শিক্ষার্থীদের উপস্থিতি ☐

(ঙ) প্রতিদিন শিক্ষার্থীদের একই খাবার দেওয়া হয় কি ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(চ) প্রতিদিন খাদ্যের তালিকা কে স্থির করেন ?

বিদ্যালয় প্রধান ☐ সহকারী শিক্ষক / শিক্ষিকা ☐

ব্লকের পদস্থ কর্মচারী ☐ জেলার পদস্থ কর্মচারী ☐

পঞ্চায়েত সদস্যরা ☐ অভিভাবক শিক্ষক সংস্থার সদস্যরা ☐

মাতা-শিক্ষক সংস্থার সদস্যরা ☐ গ্রাম শিক্ষক সমিতির সদস্যরা ☐

বাবা-মায়েরা ☐



(ছ) দুপুরের খাবারে আপনারা শিক্ষার্থীদের কী খেতে দেন ?

ভাত ☐ ডাল ☐ ডিম ☐ ফল ☐ রুটি ☐
সবজি ☐ মাংস ☐ মাছ ☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) _____

(জ) ১) প্রতিসপ্তাহে এই খাবার কতবার করে দেওয়া হয়?
(ঘরগুলিতে উপযুক্ত সংখ্যা বসান)

ভাত ☐ ডাল ☐ ডিম ☐ ফল ☐
রুটি ☐ সবজি ☐ মাংস ☐ অন্যান্য ☐

২) প্রতি সপ্তাহে এই খাবার কি পরিমাণে শিক্ষার্থীদের দেওয়া হয়? (ঘরগুলিতে উপযুক্ত মান বসান)

ভাত ☐ ডাল ☐ ডিম ☐ ফল ☐
রুটি ☐ সবজি ☐ মাংস ☐ মাছ ☐
অন্যান্য ☐

(ঝ) আপনার শিক্ষার্থীদের আপনি কি বাড়ি থেকে সবজি আনার জন্য বলেন?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(ঞ) শিক্ষার্থীদের পরিবেশনের আগে আপনি কি খাবার চেখে দেখেন?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(ট) বিদ্যালয়ে দুপুরের খাবার চলার সময়ে নিচের খাদ্যগুলি দেওয়া হয় কি?

ডালিয়া ☐ সয়াবিন বড়ি ☐ দ্রাঘোড়িনায়ুক্ত লবন ☐



ফলিক এ্যাসিড

☐

আয়রণ বডি

☐

(ঈ) দৈনিক প্রত্যেক শিশু দুপুরের খাবারের মাধ্যমে গড় পড়তা কতটা ক্যালোরি গ্রহণ করে?

(উ) দৈনিক প্রত্যেক শিশু দুপুরের খাবারের মাধ্যমে গড়ে কতটা পরিমান প্রোটিন যুক্ত খাবার গ্রহণ করে ?

(ঢ) শিক্ষার্থীদের কি ভিটামিন 'এ' এবং কুমিনাশক ওষুধ সরবরাহ করা হয় ?

ভিটামিন 'এ'

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

কুমিনাশক ওষুধ

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

১) যদি হয়, কতদিন অন্তর সেগুলি দেওয়া হয় ?

২) কে সেগুলি সরবরাহ করেন ?

স্বাস্থ্য দপ্তর

☐

স্বচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থা

☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

১৬ বিদ্যালয়ে দুপুরের খাবার দেওয়ার সময় থালার বা পাতার কি ব্যবস্থা করেন ?

বিদ্যালয় থালার ব্যবস্থা করে

☐

শিক্ষার্থীরা বাড়ি থেকে থালা / পাতা আনে

☐

শিশুরা মাতা থেকে পাতা ছিঁড়ে তার উপর খায়

☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)



১৭। (ক) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার খাওয়ার পর শিক্ষার্থীদের প্রতিক্রিয়া কেমন হয়?

খুশি ☐ 'সন্তুষ্ট' ☐ অসন্তুষ্ট ☐

(খ) আপনি কি মনে করেন 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পটির ফলে বিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তি বেড়েছে?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐ আগের মত আছে ☐

১) যদি বেড়ে থাকে, তবে ভর্তির হার কত শতাংশ বেড়েছে?

১-১০% মধ্যে ☐ ১০-২০% মধ্যে ☐ ২০-৪০% মধ্যে ☐

> ৫০% বেশি ☐

(গ) আপনি কি মনে করেন যে 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পটির ফলে বিদ্যালয়ে উপস্থিতির হার বেড়েছে?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐ আগের মত আছে ☐

(ঘ) 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পটি চালু হওয়ার পর শিক্ষার্থীদের সামগ্রিক স্বাস্থ্যের কিছু তফাত হয়েছে কি?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(ঙ) বিদ্যালয়ে 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পটি চালু হওয়ার পর অবহেলিত শ্রেণির ছেলে মেয়েদের বিদ্যালয়ে আসার প্রবণতা বেড়েছে কি?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

১৮। (ক) অনূর্ধ্ব পাঁচ বছরের শিশুরা ভর্তি না হলেও বিদ্যালয়ে আসে কি?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(খ) যদি আসে, তারা দুপুরের খাবার খায় কি?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐



১৯ (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে পঠনপাঠনে 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পটি কোনো বিঘ্নের কারণ বলে আপনি মনে করেন কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

১) যদি বিঘ্ন ঘটায়, তাহলে কেন?

(খ) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবারের পরে বিদ্যালয়ে আর কতগুলি ক্লাস হয়?

একটি

☐

দুটি

☐

দুটির বেশি

☐

ক্লাস হয় না

☐

(গ) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবারের পর শিক্ষার্থীদের শ্রেণিতে উপস্থিতির হার কিরকম হয়?

একই থাকে

☐

কমে যায়

☐

(ঘ) যদি শিক্ষার্থীর শ্রেণিতে উপস্থিত না হয় তবু তারা দুপুরের খাবার পায় কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(ঙ) 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পটি চালু হওয়ার পর শিক্ষার্থীদের পড়াশুনোয় কি পরিবর্তন হয়েছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

উন্নতি হয়েছে

☐

আগের মতই আছে

☐

অবনতি হয়েছে

☐

(চ) বিদ্যালয়ে পঠন-পাঠনের সময়ে শিক্ষক/শিক্ষিকারা কি খাবারের গুণাগুণ সম্পর্কে শিক্ষার্থীদের সঙ্গে আলোচনা করেন?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐



২০। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে সমস্ত শিশুরা কি দুপুরের খাবার খায়?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

১) যদি না খায়, তাহলে গড়ে শতকরা কতজন শিক্ষার্থী দুপুরের খাবার খায় না?

১০% কম

☐

১০-২০% মধ্যে

☐

২০-৪০% মধ্যে

> ৫০% বেশী

☐

২) শিক্ষার্থীদের রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার না খাওয়ার কারণ কী?

২১। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষক / শিক্ষিকারাও কি (দুপুরের) খাবার শিক্ষার্থীদের সঙ্গে খান?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(খ) বিদ্যালয়ে 'দুপুরের খাবার' আয়োজনে সমস্ত শিক্ষক / শিক্ষিকারা নিয়মিত অংশ নেন কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(গ) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার কর্মসূচীতে সহশিক্ষক / শিক্ষিকাদের অংশগ্রহণ বিদ্যালয়ে তাদের পাঠদানে কোনো অসুবিধা সৃষ্টি করে কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(ঘ) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার প্রকল্পের সার্থক রূপায়ণে বিদ্যালয়ে প্রধান হিসাবে আপনি কি অন্যান্য সহ শিক্ষক / শিক্ষিকাদের কাছ থেকে পূর্ণ সহায়তা পান?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐



- (ঙ) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার প্রস্তুতি এবং পরিবেশনের সময় গ্রাম শিক্ষা সমিতি / স্থানীয় গোস্ঠী / অভিভাবক শিক্ষা সমিতি / মাতা-শিক্ষক সমিতির দুজন সদস্য উপস্থিত থাকেন কি (বিশেষত এক / দুশিক্ষক যুক্ত বিদ্যালয়ে)?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

- (চ) বিদ্যালয়ের অবকাশ কালে আপনি কি 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পটি চালু রাখেন?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

- (ছ) বিশেষভাবে গ্রীষ্ম-অবকাশ কালে খরা-পীড়িত অঞ্চলে বা কোনো প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের সময় এই প্রকল্প চালু থাকে কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

- (জ) আপনার অঞ্চলে বিশেষ উৎসবের সময় বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবারের প্রকল্পের অন্তর্গত বাড়তি কিছু খাবারের ব্যবস্থা করা হয় কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

- ২২। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে 'দুপুরের খাবার' প্রকল্পটির সম্পর্কে অভিভাবকদের কোনো অভিযোগ আছে কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

- ১) যদি থাকে, তাহলে তাঁদের অভিযোগগুলি কী?

- (খ) বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার রান্না ও পরিবেশনকালে আপনি কী কী সতর্কতা অবলম্বন করেন?

(গ) বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার প্রকল্পটির পরিচালনার ক্ষেত্রে আপনি কোন ধরনের অসুবিধার সম্মুখীন হন ?

(ঘ) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার প্রকল্পটি আরও উন্নত করার জন্য আপনার পরামর্শ :

সমীক্ষকের পর্যবেক্ষণ :

সমীক্ষকের নাম

প্রধান শিক্ষকের নাম

সমীক্ষকের স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

প্রধান শিক্ষকের স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ



বিদ্যালয় শিক্ষা দপ্তর, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ এর অনুমোদন অনুযায়ী SCERT (WB) এবং DIET

এর যৌথ উদ্যোগে 'মিড ডে মিল' প্রকল্প সম্পর্কিত সমীক্ষা

গ্রাম শিক্ষা সমিতি / ওয়ার্ড শিক্ষা সমিতি / মাতা-শিক্ষক-সমিতি/অভিভাবক - শিক্ষক
সমিতি / পঞ্চায়েতের সদস্য ও ব্লক / জেলা আধিকারিকদের জন্য সমীক্ষাপত্র

(সাধারণ নির্দেশ - সমীক্ষক সদস্যদের সাথে কথা বলে পত্রটি পূরণ করবেন)

তারিখ :

সংকেত সংখ্যা :

সময় :

১। (ক) উত্তর দাতার নাম :

(খ) পেশা :

(গ) কোন সমিতির সদস্য :

গ্রাম শিক্ষা সমিতি ☐

ওয়ার্ড শিক্ষা সমিতি ☐

মাতা-শিক্ষক সমিতি ☐

অভিভাবক-শিক্ষক সমিতি ☐

পঞ্চায়েত ☐

ব্লক / জেলা আধিকারিক ☐

২। (ক) গ্রাম শিক্ষা সমিতি / ওয়ার্ড শিক্ষা সমিতির নম্বর

(খ) আপনার অঞ্চলের অন্তর্ভুক্ত মোট বিদ্যালয়ের সংখ্যা -

| বিদ্যালয়ের ধরন | আপনার এলাকায় বিদ্যালয়ের মোট সংখ্যা | দুপুরের খাবার প্রকল্পের অন্তর্ভুক্ত বিদ্যালয়ের সংখ্যা |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| সরকারী/সরকার পোষিত | | |
| সরকারী সাহায্যপ্রাপ্ত | | |



| | | |
|--|--|--|
| স্থানীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান দ্বারা পরিচালিত বিদ্যালয় . | | |
| বেসরকারী বিদ্যালয় | | |
| শিশু শিক্ষা কেন্দ্রে | | |
| অন্যান্য | | |

৩। বিদ্যালয়ের রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার ব্যবস্থায় আপনি ও আপনার সমিতি / প্রতিষ্ঠানের সদস্যরা
কিভাবে যুক্ত থাকেন ?

তদারকি ☐

রান্না করা ☐

পরিবেশন করা ☐

ব্যবস্থাপনা ☐

রাঁধুনি-নিয়োগ ☐

হিসাব রাখা ☐

খাদ্যসামগ্রী কেনা ☐

তহবিল সংগ্রহ ☐

খাদ্যতালিকা ঠিক করা ☐

খাদ্যসামগ্রী দান করা ☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

৪। আপনি যে বিদ্যালয়গুলির সাথে যুক্ত, সেখানে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার সংক্রান্ত সভা কতদিন
অন্তর অনুষ্ঠিত হয় ?

সপ্তাহে একবার ☐

পনেরো দিনে একবার ☐

মাসে একবার ☐

দু'মাসে একবার ☐

তিন-চার মাসে একবার ☐

৫। আপনার এলাকার বিদ্যালয়ে দুপুরের খাবার রান্না করেন কে ?

মাস্টারমশাই / দিদিমনি ☐

মায়েরা ☐



স্বাস্থ্যের খোঁজ

☐

বেসরকারী সংস্থা

☐

স্থানীয় ব্যক্তি

☐

৬. প্রকৃতি, জল, অগ্নি, বায়ু, পল্লব, পানি, মাটি, আলো, শব্দ, গন্ধ, রস, স্পর্শ, ক্রিয়া, নিষ্ক্রিয়তা, ইত্যাদি বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করুন।

প্রতি পনেরো দিনে

☐

প্রতি মাসে

☐

প্রতি দু'মাসে

☐

প্রতি তিনমাসে

☐

প্রতি ছ'মাসে

☐

৭. বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার চালু হওয়ার পর থেকে পড়াশোনার উন্নতি হয়েছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন কি ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

একই রকম আছে

☐

৮. রান্নাঘর এবং খাওয়ার জায়গা কে পরিষ্কার করেন ?

৯. রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার দেওয়া শুরু করার পর থেকে বিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তি, হাজিরা এবং বিদ্যালয়ছুট সম্পর্কে আপনার ধারণা কী ?

ভর্তি :

বেড়েছে

☐

কমেছে

☐

আগের মত আছে

☐

হাজিরা :

বেড়েছে

☐

কমেছে

☐

আগের মত আছে

☐

বিদ্যালয়ছুট :

বেড়েছে

☐

কমেছে

☐

আগের মত আছে

☐

১০. রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার যা দেওয়া হয়, তার গুণগত মান সম্পর্কে আপনার ধারণা কি ?

খুব ভাল

☐

ভাল

☐

মোটামুটি

☐

ভাল নয়

☐



১১। রান্না করা খাবারের পরিমাণের সম্পর্কে আপনার মত কী ?

যথেষ্ট

☐

যথেষ্ট নয়

☐

১২। আপনার এলাকার বিদ্যালয়গুলি কি সময়মত প্রয়োজনীয় টাকা এবং চাল পায় ?

(ক) টাকা :

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(খ) চাল :

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

১৩। রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার তৈরী এবং খেতে দেওয়ায় আপনি / আপনার সংগঠনের সদস্যরা কত ঘনঘন তদারকি করেন ?

প্রতিদিন

☐

একদিন অন্তর

☐

সপ্তাহে দুবার

☐

সপ্তাহে একবার

☐

মাসে একবার

☐

১৪। রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার নিয়ে আপনার এলাকায় কোন প্রচার অনুষ্ঠান করা হয়েছে কি ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

১৫। রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার প্রকল্পের উন্নতির জন্য আপনার পরামর্শ _____

সমীক্ষকের পর্যবেক্ষণ

সমীক্ষকের নাম —

সমীক্ষকের স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

...



বিদ্যালয় শিক্ষা দপ্তর, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ এর অনুমোদন অনুযায়ী SCERT (WB) এবং DIET

এর যৌথ উদ্যোগে 'মিড ডে মিল' প্রকল্প সম্পর্কিত সমীক্ষা

অভিভাবকদের জন্য সমীক্ষাপত্র

(সাধারণ নির্দেশ - সমীক্ষক অভিভাবকদের সঙ্গে কথা বলে নিজে সমীক্ষাপত্রটি পূরণ করবেন)

তারিখ :

সংকেত সংখ্যা :

সময় :

১। নাম : _____

২। (ক) গ্রাম / শহর : _____

(খ) পঞ্চায়েত / পৌরসভা : _____

(গ) চক্র : _____

(ঘ) ব্লক : _____

(ঙ) জেলা : _____

৩। শ্রেণি : তপসিলী জাতি ☐ তপসিলী উপজাতি ☐

অন্যান্য অনগ্রসর শ্রেণি (OBC) ☐ সাধারণ ☐

সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্রদায় ☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) _____



৪। (ক) বাবা-মায়ের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা

বাবা _____

মা _____

(খ) জীবিকা : _____

(গ) গড় মাসিক আয় : _____

৫। (ক) সন্তানের সংখ্যা (যথাযথ ঘরে সংখ্যা বসান)

ছেলে

মেয়ে

মোট

(খ) প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে পড়ুয়া (ছেলেমেয়েদের সংখ্যা যথাযথ ঘরে সংখ্যা বসান)

ছেলে

মেয়ে

মোট

(গ) আপনার সন্তান(রা) কোন ধরনের বিদ্যালয়ে পড়ে ?

সরকারী / সরকার পোষিত বিদ্যালয়

সরকারী সাহায্যপ্রাপ্ত বিদ্যালয়

স্থানীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান পরিচালিত বিদ্যালয়

বেসরকারী বিদ্যালয়

মিউনিসিপাল / করপোরেশন বিদ্যালয়

শিশু শিক্ষা কেন্দ্র

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

৬। (ক) আপনার সন্তানের / সন্তানদের বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার দেওয়া হয় কি?

হ্যাঁ

না



(খ) বিদ্যালয়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার কদিন দেওয়া হয় ?

একদিন

☐

দুদিন

☐

তিনদিন

☐

চারদিন

☐

পাঁচদিন

☐

ছদিন

☐

(গ) আপনার সন্তান(রা) বিদ্যালয় যাওয়ার সময় খেয়ে যায় —

রোজ

☐

মাঝে-মাঝে

☐

কোনদিনই নয়

☐

(ঘ) আপনার সন্তান প্রতিদিন বাড়িতে ক'বার খাবার খায় ?

একবার

☐

দু'বার

☐

তিনবার

☐

তিনবারের বেশী

☐

(ঙ) আপনার সন্তান বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার খায় কী ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

মাঝে মাঝে

☐

(চ) যদি খায়, তাহলে কখন খায় -

যেদিনই খাবার দেওয়া হয়

☐

যেদিন তার ইচ্ছে হয়

☐

যেদিন 'ভালো' খাবার দেওয়া হয়

☐

(ছ) যদি না খায়, তার কারণ কী ?

স্বাস্থ্যসম্মতভাবে রান্না হয় না

☐

খাবার পছন্দ হয় না

☐

রান্না ভালো হয় না

☐



অনেকের সঙ্গে বাসে যাওয়া অপছন্দ

☐

খেলেই অসুস্থ হয়

☐

রোজ একরকম খাবার দেওয়া হয়

☐

অন্য কোন কারণ

৭। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার দেওয়ার সময় আপনি ক'দিন তদারকি করেন ?

প্রতিদিন

☐

সপ্তাহে একদিন

☐

মাসে একদিন

☐

মাঝে মাঝে

☐

কখনই নয়

☐

(খ) দুপুরের খাবার রান্না করা ও দেওয়ার সময় মায়েরা ক'দিন উপস্থিত থাকেন ?

রোজ

☐

সপ্তাহে একদিন

☐

মাসে একদিন

☐

কোনদিনই নয়

☐

৮। (ক) (দুপুরের) খাবারের পর বিদ্যালয়ে ক্লাস হয় কি ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(খ) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার বিদ্যালয়ে কি রকম বদল এনেছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন ?

স্কুলে পড়াশোনার সময় কমেছে

☐

পড়াশোনার সময় একই আছে

☐

ছেলেমেয়েদের পড়ায় বেশী মন বসছে

☐

ছেলেমেয়েরা একই রকম পড়ায় মন দিচ্ছে

☐



বিদ্যালয়ে যাওয়ার ইচ্ছা বেড়েছে

☐

বিদ্যালয়ে যাওয়ার ইচ্ছা একই বকর আছে

☐

৯। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে দেওয়া খাবারের গুণগত মান কি ঠিক আছে ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(খ) যদি ঠিক না হয়, তাহলে কেন ?

(গ) আপনার সন্তানকে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার যতটা দেওয়া হয়, তা কি যথেষ্ট ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

১০। যদি বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার দেওয়া বন্ধ হয়ে যায়, আপনার সন্তানের স্কুলে যাওয়ার

ইচ্ছা কমে যাবে বলে মনে হয় ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

১১। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার খেয়ে আপনার সন্তান কখনও অসুস্থ হয়েছে কি ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(খ) যদি হয়ে থাকে, তাহলে গত একমাসে কতবার ?

☐

(গ) খাবার দেওয়া শুরু হওয়ার পর মোট কতবার ?

☐

(ঘ) স্কুলে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার দেওয়া শুরু হওয়ার পর থেকে আপনার সন্তানের স্বাস্থ্য

কেমন হয়েছে ?

ভালো হয়েছে

☐

খারাপ হয়েছে

☐

একইরকম আছে

☐



(ঙ) আপনি কি আপনার সন্তানকে বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার খেতে বারণ করেন ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

১২। (ক) বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা চালু থাকা উচিত বলে আপনার মনে হয় ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(খ) যদি না মনে হয়, তার কারণ

(গ) এই ব্যবস্থা আরও ভালো কি করে করা যায়

সমীক্ষকের পর্যবেক্ষণ

সমীক্ষকের নাম

তারিখ সহ সমীক্ষকের স্বাক্ষর

বিঃদ্রঃ রান্না করা খাবার, যদি দুপুরবেলা না হয়, তাহলে সমীক্ষক 'দুপুরের' কথাটি কেটে দেবেন)



বিদ্যালয় শিক্ষা দপ্তর, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ এর অনুমোদন অনুযায়ী SCERT (WB) এবং DIET

এর যৌথ উদ্যোগে 'মিড ডে মিল' প্রকল্প সম্পর্কিত সমীক্ষা

চতুর্থ শ্রেণির শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্য সমীক্ষাপত্র

(সাধারণ নির্দেশ - সমীক্ষক শিক্ষার্থীর সাথে কথা বলে সমীক্ষাপত্র পূরণ করবেন)

তারিখ :

সংকেত সংখ্যা :

সময় :

১। নাম : _____

গ্রাম / শহর : _____

পঞ্চায়েত / পৌরসভা : _____

চক্র : _____

ব্লক : _____

জেলা : _____

শ্রেণি : তপসিলী জাতি ☐ তপসীল উপজাতি ☐

অন্যান্য অনগ্রসর শ্রেণি ☐ সাধারণ ☐

সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্রদায় ☐

অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) _____

২। তুমি যে স্কুলে পড় তার নাম _____



২। (ক) তোমার স্কুল কটায় শুরু হয়? _____

(খ) তোমার স্কুল কখন ছুটি হয়? _____

৩। (ক) তুমি কি রোজ স্কুলে আসো?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(খ) তোমার কি স্কুলে যেতে ভালো লাগে:

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(গ) (যদি উত্তর হ্যাঁ হয়), কেন ভাল লাগে?

(ঘ) যদি ভালো না লাগে, কেন?

(ঙ) তোমার ভাই-বোনরা তোমার সাথে স্কুল যায়?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

৪। (ক) তোমার স্কুলে কি রোজ রান্না করা খাবার দেওয়া হয়?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(খ) তোমার স্কুলে কি প্রতি শনিবার রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার দেওয়া হয়?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐



(গ) স্কুলে তুমি রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার খাও কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(ঘ) রোজ কি একই খাবার দেওয়া হয়?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(ঙ) সারা সপ্তাহে দুপুরের খাবারে কী কী দেওয়া হয় —

| খাদ্য | প্রতিদিন | ২ দিন | ৩ দিন | ৪ দিন | ৫ দিন | মাসের মধ্যে |
|-----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| ভাত | | | | | | |
| ডাল | | | | | | |
| খিচুড়ি | | | | | | |
| মাছ | | | | | | |
| ডিম | | | | | | |
| সবজি | | | | | | |
| ফল | | | | | | |
| মাংস | | | | | | |
| অন্য কিছু | | | | | | |

(চ) তোমাকে যা খাবার দেওয়া হয় তা তুমি সবটা খেতে পার ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐



(৬) তোমার কি রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার পরিমাণে কম মনে হয় ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(৭) যে খাবার তুমি স্কুলে খাও, তা

খুব গরম

☐

গরম

☐

ঠান্ডা

☐

(৮) খাওয়ার পর বাড়তি খাবার কি কর ?

পুকুরে ফেলে দিই

☐

গর্তে ছুঁড়ে দিই

☐

ময়লা ফেলার জায়গায় ফেলি

☐

বাড়ি নিয়ে যাই

☐

পরে খাওয়ার জন্য রেখে দিই

☐

৫। (ক) খাওয়ার আগে এবং পরে হাত ধোয়ার জন্য তুমি কি জল ব্যবহার কর ?

পুকুরের জল

☐

কলের জল

☐

বাড়ি থেকে আনা জল

☐

বিদ্যালয়ে রাখা জল

☐

নলকূপের জল

☐

(খ) খাওয়ার সময় এবং পরে কোথা থেকে তুমি পানীয় জল পাও ?

পুকুর

☐

কল

☐

বাড়ি থেকে আনা জল

☐

বিদ্যালয়ে রাখা জল

☐

নলকূপ

☐

(৭) খাবার খাওয়ার আগে এবং পরে কে খাওয়ার জায়গা পরিষ্কার করেন ?

৬। (ক) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার খাওয়ার জন্য তুমি কী ব্যবহার কর ?

বাড়ি থেকে আনা থালা ☐

স্কুল থেকে দেওয়া থালা ☐

গাছের পাতা ☐

কাগজের থালা ☐

(খ) খাওয়ার সময় তুমি তোমরা থালা / অন্যান্য জিনিস কোন জল দিয়ে ধুয়ে নাও ?

পুকুরের জল ☐

কলের জল ☐

স্কুলে রাখা জল ☐

থালা আগে থেকে ধোওয়া থাকে ☐

থালা ধোওয়া হয় না ☐

(গ) স্কুলে খাবার খাওয়ার জন্য বাড়ী থেকে থালা নিয়ে যেতে তোমার অসুবিধা হয় কি ?

হ্যাঁ ☐

না ☐

৭। (ক) তোমার স্কুলে রান্না করা খাবার কখন খাওয়া হয় ?

স্কুল যখন শুরু হয় ☐

ডিফিনের সময় ☐

স্কুল ছুটির সময় ☐

অন্য সময় (উল্লেখ করুন) _____



(খ) স্কুলে রান্না করা খাবার খেতে তোমাদের যতটা সময় দেওয়া হয়, তাতে তোমার খাওয়া শেষ হয় কি ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

৮। (ক) স্কুলে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার তুমি কোথায় খাও ?

স্কুলের বারান্দায়

☐

খেলার মাঠে

☐

ক্লাসে

☐

রান্নাঘরে

☐

পাশের বাড়ির বারান্দায়

☐

(খ) স্কুলে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার তুমি কিসে বসে খাও ?

মেঝেতে

☐

বেঞ্চে

☐

তোমার আনা আসনে

☐

স্কুলের দেওয়া মাদুরে / আসনে

☐

মাটিতে

☐

(গ) খাওয়ার জায়গা কি পরিষ্কার থাকে ?

হ্যাঁ

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না

☐

৯। (ক) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার খাওয়ার পর স্কুলে নিয়মিত পড়াশোনা হয় কি ?

হ্যাঁ

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না

☐

(খ) যদি হয়, তুমি কি ক্লাসে উপস্থিত থাকো ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(গ) শুধু (দুপুরের) খাবার খাওয়ার জন্য স্কুলে এলে তোমাকে খেতে দেওয়া হয় কি ?

হ্যাঁ

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না

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১০। (ক) স্কুলে যে রান্না করা খাবার তোমাকে দেওয়া হয়, তা তোমার পছন্দ হয় কি?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

☐

(খ) যদি পছন্দ না হয়, কেন —

রান্না ভাল হয় না

☐

খাবার পছন্দ হয় না

☐

একই খাবার রোজ দেওয়া হয়

☐

অসুস্থ হওয়ার ভয় থাকে

☐

খারাপ জিনিস দিয়ে রান্না করা হয়

☐

(গ) তোমার বাবা-মা বিদ্যালয়ে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার খেতে বারণ করেন কি ?

হ্যাঁ

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না

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১১। (ক) স্কুলে রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার খাওয়ার সময় কে তোমাদের দেখাশোনা করেন?

মাস্টারমশাই / দিদিমনি

☐

রাঁধুনি

☐

বাবা-মায়েরা

☐

রাঁধুনির সহকারী

☐

বাইরের লোক

☐

কেউ নয়

☐

(খ) তোমাদের খাবার দেয় কে ?

মাস্টারমশাই / দিদিমনি

☐

রাঁধুনি

☐

বাবা-মায়েরা

☐

রাঁধুনির সহকারী

☐

বাইরের লোক

☐

(গ) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবারের ব্যাপারে তুমি কোনভাবে সাহায্য কর কি ?

হ্যাঁ

☐

না

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(ঘ) করলে কী কর ?

১২। তুমি কি প্রতি শনিবার স্কুলে আসো ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

১৩। (ক) স্কুলে তোমাদের কোন বিশেষ স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা হয় কি ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(খ) রান্না করা (দুপুরের) খাবার খেয়ে তুমি কি কখনও অসুস্থ হয়ে পড়েছ ?

হ্যাঁ ☐ না ☐

(গ) যদি হয়ে থাকে, তাহলে কতবার অসুস্থ হয়েছো ?

একবার ☐ কয়েকবার ☐

সমীক্ষকের পর্যবেক্ষণ

সমীক্ষকের নাম

সমীক্ষকের স্বাক্ষর

(বিঃদ্রঃ- রান্না করা খাবার যদি দুপুরবেলা দেওয়া না হয়, তাহলে সমীক্ষক 'দুপুরের' কথাটি কেটে দেবেন)



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ABBREVIATIONS

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| BDO | Block Development Officer |
| BRGF | Backward Region Grant Fund |
| DIET | District Institute of Educational Training |
| LPG | Liquid Petroleum Gas |
| PTA | Parent Teacher Association |
| MDMS | Mid-Day Meal Scheme |
| MTA | Mother Teacher Association |
| NGO | Non Government Organization |
| NPNSPE | National Programme Of Nutritional Support To Primary Education |
| NRHM | National Rural Health Mission |
| SGRY | Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojna |
| SHG | Self Help Group |
| SSK | Sishu Siksha Kendra |
| VEC | Village Education Committee |

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